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MEMBER OF WIRE CONTROL BOARD ON WAY TO BOSTON

J. C. Koons to Confer With
New England Telephone Girl
Strikers — Men Employees
Also Vote to Quit Work

An indication that the United States Post Office Department is beginning to realize the seriousness of the New England telephone employees' strike situation is afforded by the announcement that the first assistant postmaster-general will confer with the strikers' committee in Boston. Little, if any, further progress toward a settlement was reported yesterday, the Post Office Department maintaining its stand that the strikers should submit their demands through the company manager, while the operators persisted in their refusal to adopt this course unless they could be assured of that official's power to conduct negotiations. Meanwhile an interesting development was furnished by the telegrams exchanged between President Wilson's private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and the strikers' committee. The men employees of the company now have joined in the strike.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A committee of the striking telephone operators will meet J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States and a member of the Wire Control Board, in a conference in Boston, probably either today or tomorrow. This was verified late last night by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the report had been received that Mr. Koons would come to Boston.

A dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor last evening from Washington stated that, after a three-hour conference with Representative Gallivan of Boston on Wednesday, in which every aspect of the New England telephone strike was discussed, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, gave assurance that unless there was a rapprochement between the strikers and the Post Office Department within the next 24 hours, he would cable to the President in Paris and ask for instructions.

Men Employees Join Strike

The operators have been joined in their strike by virtually all the men employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, who, if the predictions of the unions are fulfilled, will be out this morning to the estimated number of 12,000. The company in the meantime has called in "emergency operators" in place of the 8,000 striking girls.

The vote that is expected to mean the walkout of all the men employees who had not struck already was taken yesterday by the joint council of the New England Telephone Workers, under the presidency of John L. Morley. The Boston linemen's local was to vote late last night, and there was little doubt expressed that the vote would follow the line of their associates. It was emphasized by the men that their strike was not "sympathetic," but was called perhaps a little earlier because of the girls' action. The men, it was declared, were striking for the reason that they had submitted their demand for a revised sliding scale of wages months ago, had renewed their request two months ago, and never had had results. It was also pointed out that in presenting their claims they had adopted precisely the course of action demanded of the operators by the Postmaster-General of the United States.

Talk of Nation-Wide Strike

The step of bringing in operators to take the place of the strikers has of course precipitated a more tense situation. Simultaneously with the announcement that girls had been brought to this city from New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and registered at hotels here, came the statement that word had been sent to union officials in the cities affected with a view to action to prevent employment of union girls in those places to break the strike. Reports came also of growing unrest in other sections of the country. A dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky, said that the business agent of the Telephone Operators Union there had announced that a vote was being taken throughout the country by telephone employees to force governmental recognition of their unions, with a nation-wide strike as an alternative.

The Boston strike is characterized by Harry Henderson, business agent for the Telephone Operators Union of Louisville, as a test of the union's strength and he stated that if the Postmaster-General persisted in calling in operators from outside of that city a nation-wide strike will be called. It was officially said by the company in Boston that leaders of patriotic organizations and prominent women in various communities were taking the places of the operators. From strikers came the statement that in the Milton, Massachusetts, exchange, a number of prominent women, led by

the wife of a high official of the company, were working at the switchboard.

The exchange of telegrams between Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, and Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which was begun on Tuesday, continued yesterday, but without result. Mr. Tumulty's telegram, received by Miss O'Connor yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

"Answering your wire, Miss June and her committee should promptly file application for changes in wage scales with general manager of the New England Telephone Company. Mr. Driver, if it has not already been done, I understand Mr. Driver has always been authorized to agree to and submit any proposed agreement which was just and fair to all parties concerned and recommend to the operating board its immediate approval. "Through these means the operators can avail themselves of the advantage of collective bargaining by discussing with the general manager the merit of their contentions. When Mr. Driver reaches a conclusion you will be advised and the action on his part will be promptly transmitted to the operating board and if approved will become effective from the date of the termination of present wage scale agreements, which I understand is Dec. 31, 1918.

"I earnestly suggest that upon filing application for new wage scale by Miss June's committee all employees should return to work at once so that the public may not be further subjected to embarrassment and inconvenience. I can assure you that prompt action will follow the filing of the application with Mr. Driver."

Mr. Tumulty's telegram, according to a Washington dispatch, was sent after conference with Postmaster-General Burleson, Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, and Representative Gallivan, Massachusetts.

Miss O'Connor's Reply

Miss O'Connor immediately sent this reply:

"Your proposition contained in today's telegram is not fundamentally different from the proposal of Mr. Burleson. It states that we may discuss with Mr. Driver, general manager New England Telephone Company, our contentions. Subsequently he reaches a conclusion upon which he will advise us, thence to be submitted to the Operating Board. At no step of this procedure could the methods you recommend be construed as collective bargaining. We insist upon our right to reach a conclusion with Mr. Driver mutually agreeable to the unions and the company, and do not recognize the right of any other agency or individual to hold the power to repudiate this agreement. Particularly do we object to its being submitted to a committee constituted as is the Operating Committee, its entire personnel being telephone and telegraph company officials generally believed to be opposed to the principle of collective bargaining and indisputably opposed to wage increases for reasons readily understood. The committee reiterates that it stands ready to bargain collectively with Mr. Driver, and upon assurance that he is empowered to reach a settlement with us."

Charge of Misrepresentation

Inquiry at the telephone operators headquarters brought out a flat charge of misrepresentation of facts by the Postmaster-General. Miss O'Connor gave a history of the negotiations and said that the wage schedule demanded by the operators was first presented to W. R. Driver Jr., general manager of the company, on Oct. 30 last.

The striking operators yesterday held a meeting in Tremont Temple, at which a general strike committee was named and instructions were given regarding picketing. Pickets were urged to be careful to observe the law and to do nothing that could be construed as intimidation.

Persistent efforts are being made in several quarters to bring about an armistice, or at least a conference looking to an armistice. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce is busy trying to arrange a settlement, but so far without success.

Statement by Company

In a summary of the strike situation issued last evening, Mr. Driver, general manager of the company, said: "In most places outside of Greater Boston we are able to give a fairly complete local service during the day, but the toll service is of necessity pretty limited. In some places the operating force now in service which includes those who refused to strike or those who struck and voluntarily returned to duty and the private branch exchange operators who volunteered for temporary service and the students who applied for positions in response to our advertisements, constitutes a larger local force than we had in those exchanges at the time of the strike.

"In Boston and vicinity progress in establishing service has not been as rapid. In nearly every suburban exchange and in several Boston exchanges, we are able to take care only of some emergency calls and even to switch some between many of the exchanges in this district. For the present, however, in the Boston and suburban exchanges we cannot undertake to give reliable service in all cases. Over a hundred student operators were enrolled today as a result of advertisements in Boston morning papers.

"It is the desire of the operating officials of this company to deal justly with all employees. The attitude of the management in this respect has not changed since the telephone system of the country were taken over by the government. The principle of collective bargaining still prevails."

MILITARY COURT OFFICERS BLAMED

Gen. Leonard Wood, Testifying
Before Bar Committee, Says
75 Per Cent of Men Accused
Should Not Have Been Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Leonard Wood testified yesterday before the committee of the American Bar Association investigating the courts-martial system of the army, and declared that 75 per cent of all the men tried by court-martial should not have been tried at all, and would not have been tried had there been the requisite degree of preliminary examination of the individual charges preferred.

With great effectiveness, General Wood pointed out that the abuses and injustices brought to light through the efforts of S. T. Ansell, former judge advocate-general, were due, not so much to the system itself, as to the abuses of discretionary powers by the officers in command. While admitting injustice and abuse of power, it was General Wood's contention that the evil came through inefficient and lax administration of the system. His testimony, therefore, was both for and against the contentions of Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, who throughout has insisted that the system itself is fundamentally wrong. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell insists that methods so lax as to permit gross injustice require a thorough overhauling of the entire system and the institution of safeguards against the very abuses which General Wood severely criticized.

Dry Rule Aids Discipline

A feature of the testimony was the tribute paid by General Wood to the beneficial effect of prohibition in the maintenance of discipline in the army. This has been proved, he said, in the case of Camp Funston, where General Wood commanded and trained some of the best units in the American Army.

"Would conditions be better if the whole country were on a prohibition basis?" asked Chairman Gregory of the investigating committee. "There would be much less disorder," General Wood answered. "Privates were not the only ones who were demoralized by intoxicants, he continued. Officers who had been drinking, frequently irritated their men to a point which provoked conduct subjecting the privates to disciplinary proceedings.

While insisting on the necessity for investing the military command with almost unlimited powers for the maintenance of discipline, General Wood insisted that the officers themselves should be made to understand that abuses of power will not be tolerated, and that such abuses will do more harm than good to the whole military establishment. Throughout his testimony the General fully revealed his own hearty sympathy with the enlisted men of the army from the viewpoint of a commander who fully understood the responsibilities of his position and has at all times enjoyed the confidence of his men. In his testimony, General Wood emphasized the following points:

1. The necessity for a more thorough investigation of every case in the first instance.
2. Better training of officers for the handling of men.
3. Treatment of enlisted men in such a way as to enable them to maintain their self respect.
4. More consideration of the human element in the treatment of individual cases.
5. Greater use of the minor courts.
6. Appointment of more competent and experienced men to defend the accused.
7. Greater consideration by the judge advocate of the side of the accused, instead of acting as a prosecutor.
8. An injunction upon divisional commanders to make as thorough a study of each case as possible as they come up for review.
9. Limitation of maximum sentences in certain classes of cases.
10. No execution of the extreme penalty sentence without the approval of the President.

Reforms Necessary

General Wood took the ground that the present system would afford protection against injustice, if properly administered. Officers who are called upon to decide whether or not a man should be subjected to trial are not supplied with sufficient evidence, he said, in confirmation of the charge that sentences were often imposed on the most flimsy and superficial evidence.

In this connection, General Wood argued that the judge advocate, instead of appearing as a prosecuting attorney, should be made to understand that it is his duty to see that all the facts are brought out, and that the case is decided upon its merits. Lack of experience and knowledge of how to handle men, and the absence of what was described as the human element, were responsible for the excessive number of trials by courts-martial.

Inexperienced young officers, General Wood declared, should not be assigned to defend an accused man before the courts, and the officer in command should be as insistent on justice to the accused as on the maintenance of discipline. In other words, the witness contended that justice

should never be subordinated to discipline, as was so often the case.

The great dissatisfaction with the existing system of military justice, General Wood said, is largely due to the application of regulations necessary to the maintenance of discipline to offenses of such trivial character that a mere reprimand from the officer would be sufficient to meet all the disciplinary needs of the situation.

The British system, he declared, is superior to that of the United States, because they are much more moderate in their sentences for minor offenses, and pursue a policy of disciplinary treatment by which sentences are suspended and men restored to good standing upon proof of good behavior. Such a system, he said, had been established here under Secretary of War Stimson, but it had never been fully developed.

WILSON STATEMENT CAUSES SURPRISE

Announcement of the Versailles
Meeting Earlier Than Expected—
French Appreciation of
Mr. Wilson's Work at Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Surprise is expressed at President Wilson's announcement that the Germans will be summoned to Versailles on April 25. Only 10 days remain in which to settle Germany's eastern frontiers, to decide the fate of Danzig and deal with the Adriatic question, to say nothing of lesser questions.

Mr. Orlando has had long interviews with President Wilson, and it is stated that the President cannot accept the Italian statesman's views with regard to Fiume.

Now that the preliminaries of peace are soon to be concluded, the French newspapers give a short summary of the negotiations that brought about this agreement and avail themselves of the opportunity to praise President Wilson's work.

The Petit Parisien says: "Differences may have occurred as to the methods, but on the principles all were agreed. 'The extreme desire not to wrong France showed by President Wilson in the course of these discussions, was very interesting to witnesses. He once stated: 'France must know that I am speaking from the bottom of my heart when I declare that if the great peace to be made was to be endangered through some difficulties arising between France and America, it would be for me a life-long grief.' In fact no difficulty arose—none that could resist the desire for fair play due to the persevering cooperation of minds and hearts."

"Mr. Wilson, the champion of right meant that our rights were not to be wronged."

The Petit Journal says: "The final step which is to put an end to hostilities will not be delayed much longer. President Wilson has had a great share in this happy result. Thanks to his conciliatory spirit, it has been possible to overcome the numerous and grave differences that the problem of world peace presented."

"This attitude of the President is all the more to be praised because he had laid down was not overlooked in the preliminaries of peace. Though he never gave up any of the essential points of his principles, the President of the United States displayed the clear-sightedness of a real statesman and thus succeeded in reconciling more rapidly than it was thought possible his points with the just claims of the Allies."

General Haller Joins Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Haller, commanding the Polish division in France, left on Tuesday for Mayence to rejoin the first detachment of Polish troops proceeding to Waraw.

Invitation to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A formal invitation has been sent to the German Government from the Council of Four to attend a conference at Versailles.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—No reply had been received up to tonight to the formal invitation sent by the Council of Four to the German Government to send representatives to Versailles for the meeting of the Peace Congress on April 25.

The complete German peace mission will number about 200 persons.

The German delegates to the Peace Conference while at Versailles will reside in a wing of the Hotel des Reservoirs, adjoining the prefecture of police, according to arrangements announced by Paul Dutaite, general secretary of the Peace Conference. French delegates or members of their staffs will occupy the rest of the hotel, which was at one time the home of Mme. de Pompadour.

General Meeting Called

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Delegates of the 18 states which declared war against Germany, exclusive of the five great powers, were called to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the French Foreign Office.

VILLA FORCE IS REPORTED SMALL

His Followers a Mere Handful
of Brigands, According to the
Secretary of the Mexico-
American Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The stories that are being sent out about the activities of Villa, the Mexican bandit, giving the impression that he is the head of a respectable revolutionary force, are pure fabrications, and have the same origin and motive that all the other propaganda calling for intervention has, according to John R. Phillips, secretary of the Mexico-American Association, who has just returned from Mexico and who has long been a close student of the whole problem of American-Mexican relations, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Villa's activities are wholly confined to the State of Chihuahua and are of the same nature and importance as the activities of the James boys after the Civil War," said Mr. Phillips. "One recent newspaper story told of the killing of three of Villa's 'generals' in a fight with the federal forces, while as a matter of fact this bandit has the merest handful of brigand followers."

"Business conditions on the west coast, where I have been recently, are excellent and are becoming better all the time. Three sugar factories in the State of Sinaloa, for example, cleared \$3,000,000 last year, this being a net profit of about \$250 an acre for the growers. All the way from Mazatlan north there is great industrial activity. Immense shipments of tomatoes, for example, 15 or 20 cars to a trainload, are going forward constantly to California points and as far east as Chicago. The Mexican tomato is an excellent product, growing very large, and canneries are greatly needed to take care of the crop as only about one-half of the amount grown can be shipped."

"I do not think that this wonderfully productive region should be overlooked at this time when the world is entering upon an era when the utmost of food production will be called for from all agricultural countries."

MR. MONTEUX TO LEAD BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have announced that Pierre Monteux, now of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, will be the conductor of the Boston orchestra next season. Henri Rabaud, the present conductor, has refused to accept a reappointment to the post.

Mr. Monteux was engaged for the first few weeks of the present season until a permanent conductor could be found. He made a favorable impression in concert, and did effective work in training the players, who, because of the many changes in personnel, were a rather disorganized lot.

Mr. Rabaud is held in highest esteem for his scholarly attainments as a conductor and has gained an increasing amount of respect for his abilities as a program maker. There is much disappointment that he is not to be with the orchestra another year. He finds, however, that a season which requires the preparation of a hundred programs leaves too little time for composition, and it is as composer rather than conductor that he prefers to be known.

MINERS TO ACCEPT THE SANKEY REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Figures of the miners' ballot, officially announced at the Southport conference today, show an overwhelming majority of 616,092 in favor of accepting the Sankey report. There voted 693,084 in favor of accepting and 76,992 against.

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FURTHER DELAY IN ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—The attempt at the trans-Atlantic flight was yesterday postponed for 24 hours, owing to the fact that a violent north-easterly snowstorm was raging over Newfoundland, with a low temperature on the northeast and west coast. The Sopwith and Martinsyde machines will now probably get away together. Owing to an accident, the Sopwith is flying without a wireless apparatus.

Contestant Leaves Liverpool

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Handley-Page machine, entered for the Atlantic flight, left Liverpool yesterday en route for Newfoundland.

MISSIONARIES UNDER CHARGES

Formal Allegations Made to the
Board of Foreign Missions of
Disloyal Acts of Americans
in Countries of Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Serious charges made against certain American foreign missionaries in the Near East, it was learned yesterday, have been formally presented to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston by the State Department. No answer to the charges has been received from the board, but it was said at the State Department that there had not yet been time for such an answer or explanation to be forthcoming.

William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, who sent the documents containing the charges, with the result of investigations conducted by the department, to the board, said yesterday that the matter was under consideration by the board, and that he was confident the board would take action as soon as it had had time to investigate the charges and thoroughly examine the papers in the case.

The conduct of the American missionaries in Bulgaria and Persia has caused no little embarrassment to the State Department, it was learned. This does not apply to all the missionaries, but to enough of them to have aroused serious apprehension among officials to whom fell the lot of correcting the harm done. According to this information, the missionaries in the Bulgarian territory were so pro-German in their attitude that it is charged they actually aided the enemies of the United States.

It is explained in unofficial advices from Boston that this attitude was a result of the intense feeling of devotion to Bulgaria, an ally of Germany, and not actuated by hostility to the United States. The missionaries against whom charges have been lodged were intimately involved in political affairs of the Bulgarian Nation. This was also the case in northern Persia, and, it was pointed out, in Korea, where several American missionaries have been imprisoned by the Japanese authorities. No charges, however, have been lodged with the State Department against the missionaries in Korea.

That some of the missionaries in the Near East will be disciplined by the American Board of Foreign Missions is implied in the advices from Boston. It is hinted that several of them will be dismissed from the service of the board. In both Bulgaria and northern Persia, it is said, the missionaries were supplied with unusually large amounts of money to relieve war distress, and it is charged that they used these funds to favor certain factions hostile to the existing government or to the powers associated with the United States in the war.

BOLSHEVIST MISSION ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Russian wireless station reports that a Russian Bolshevik mission at Teheran has been arrested.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WINS APPROVAL IN GREAT STATEMENT

British Premier Tells Parliament
of Progress in Paris—Favors
Helping Allies in Russia,
but Not Intervention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—"A great parliamentary triumph" was the comment heard on all sides by the special representative of The Christian Science Monitor as the crowds in the House of Commons and its galleries trooped out upon the conclusion of the Premier's eagerly awaited statement in the House today.

In accordance with the decision reached last night, after the attitude in which the statement was awaited, had been explained by Sir Donald Maclean, the plan of waiting for the members to set forth their views first, was abandoned, and Mr. Lloyd George himself opened the debate immediately after questions. He began by lifting the discussion above the range of domestic or personal politics into the atmosphere of affairs of the world at large, and then, from that angle, discussed it with the House with intimate colleagues, equally concerned with himself to serve the highest interests of the country and of the world.

Approval of Speech

The appeal had its effect. The House listened throughout in the spirit in which it was addressed, and the applause was, if anything, louder and more frequent from the Opposition, and particularly from the Labor benches, than from any other part of the House, while expressions of dissent were scarce and never general.

Having opened with a reminder of the gravity and vastness of the issues at stake in Paris, and a declaration that the delay in formulating the peace terms would perforce have been longer, had there not been the League of Nations to supervise and guarantee adjustment, Mr. Lloyd George dealt in detail with the Russian question, defining and defending the Allies' policy as one of non-intervention, but refusal to desert those Russian elements who had been their friends and had helped them.

These, he said, would be supplied with armaments that they might save Russia themselves, and for the rest, the Allies' policy would be to arrest the flow of lava from the Bolshevik volcano to other countries by organizing a barrier of allied states from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Condemns Misrepresentation

Continuing, the Prime Minister confirmed the announcement that fundamental conditions for peace with Germany have been agreed upon, but declared it would be a first-class blunder to publish them before they were discussed. He would rather have a good peace than a good press, he declared, and this led him on to a devastating analysis of the efforts made to misrepresent and create dissension and suspicion throughout the Peace Conference. They all emanated, he intimated, from the quarter referred to by certain newspapers and members as "reliable." "I know that reliable source," he declared, and proceeded to depict the state of mind of a man who, having found that the war had been won without him, had been waiting in seclusion for the vox populi to call upon him to make the peace and save the world.

Declares for Disarmament

That call never came, however, and he could make allowances for the individual's consequent state of mind. Unfortunately, however, France and other countries still regarded The Times as a serious organ, and did not know that it was only a three-penny edition of The Daily Mail, and at a time when the welfare of the world depended upon good will between nations, it became necessary openly to expose the trash that has found its way into the press.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Central Powers would be effectively disarmed, and Europe as a whole must benefit from the fact and disarm too. "Let us consecrate the sacrifice of millions," he pleaded, "to redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The allied representatives in Paris have arrived at a complete understanding on the great fundamental questions that would effect peace with Germany. Mr. Lloyd George declared in addressing the House of Commons today. The Allies had formulated their demands and he hoped that by the end of next week they would be presented.

The Premier made a vigorous attack upon those who had "attempted to sow dissension, distrust and suspicion" between the nations whose "cordiality and good will toward each other was essential." He could not conceive of a worse crime, he declared, at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," he declared, adding that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe than President Wilson.

The delegates to the Peace Conference, said Mr. Lloyd George, had never

forgotten what France had gone through and they had not forgotten to what she was entitled—not merely security against a repetition of the German attack, but to feel a sense of security against it. The conference had come to a unanimous conclusion on all the questions before it, including a decision to publish the peace terms before they were discussed with the enemy would be a first-class blunder. Their premature publication, he continued, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Holds to Pledges

He denied that he was trying to escape the declarations he made during the general election campaign. The declaration regarding making Germany pay, he declared, had been concurred in by all the party leaders. "I am here to say that every pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forward by the Allies," he said. "We stand by them because we believe they are just. We want a peace that is just, not vindictive. We want a stern peace, because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance but to vindicate justice. Every clause and every term in the conditions must be justified. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war."

The Premier said he was going back to Paris if the House wanted him to go. Whoever went, he declared, must have the full confidence of the Parliament and carry out its pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction.

Attacks Press Criticism

He sharply criticized certain newspaper attacks that had been made in connection with the Peace Conference, saying:

"When this kind of a disease is carried to the point of sowing dissension between great allies whose unity is essential for the peace of the world; when an attempt is made to make France distrust Great Britain, France to hate America, and America to dislike France and Italy, not even that kind of a disease is justification for so black a crime against humanity."

"They still believe in France that The Times is a serious organ. They do not know that it is only a threepenny edition of The Daily Mail. On the continent, they still think that The Times is a semi-official organ of the government. This shows how long it takes these traditions to die."

Referring to the necessity of returning to paths of peace and of reducing armaments, the Premier said that the forces of the country which had kept Europe in arms for 40 years were to be reduced to an army which would be only adequate enough to police her cities and protect her commerce. There were suggestions that there might be a recrudescence in Germany. That was not a danger, he asserted, because only with difficulty could Germany raise 80,000 men to preserve order. The danger, he said, was of the world going to pieces, adding:

"A real danger—the gaunt specter of hunger—is stalking through the land."

He concluded by pleading to all "not to soil this triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of mankind, but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

In the course of his remarks on the Russian situation, Premier Lloyd George, referring to the report that Americans who had visited Russia had brought back peace offers from that government, said:

"If President Wilson attached any value to them, he would have brought them before the conference, and he certainly did not."

Indicates Main Problems

After referring to the world-wide extent of the war, he said that new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent, and some that might be protectorates, and, although their boundaries might not be defined, some indication of them must be given.

One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the Central Empires, was that Central Europe has been "balkanized" into small states. Care would have to be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made.

The time spent by the Peace Conference in framing the League of Nations plan saved time instead of wasting it, he declared, as the league would provide a means of adjustment of possible errors. The conference had to shorten its labors, he continued, for the reason that, while it was trying to build, in many lands the foundation of society was tumbling into the dust. No body of men worked harder or in better harmony than the peace conference, he asserted, and he doubted whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties.

"Stones were clattering on the roof and crashing through windows, and wild men were screaming through the keyhole, while enormous issues depended upon them which required calm deliberation," he said. He asked for the opportunity for such deliberation for the rest of the journey, which was not at an end.

The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, each with a different point of view, he said, and it required all the tact, patience and skill that could be commanded to prevent the varying interests developing into conflicting interests.

He said he believed the conference had surmounted these difficulties, but it was not an easy task. There were questions one never heard of which almost imperiled the peace of Europe while the conference was sitting, he added. Questions that had never been heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied states, he continued, and there were a number of such questions.

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, he said. One difficulty was that there was no Russia. "There is an organization control-

ling central Russia," he went on, "but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia. Even if we could, under any circumstances, recognize the Bolshevik Government, we cannot recognize it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption, and the heat we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

He said that it was not the duty of the British Government to commit the country to a gigantic enterprise in order to improve Russian conditions, much as the government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion, but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

After saying that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, he declared it was a fundamental idea of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, and the government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people.

"I would rather leave Russia Bolshevik until the people see their way out of it, than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," explained the Premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of bolshevism to England. "My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he declared.

Russian Policy Explained

The Premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin. He would tell the House frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources, which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

"Bolshevism had threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it, and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to say to those populations: 'We are exceedingly obliged to you, you have served your purpose and we need you no longer,' and to have left them to the Bolshevik troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops, because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed, she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms."

The Premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of Great Britain of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued:

"Our policy is to arrest the flood of the present forcible eruption of bolshevism into allied lands, and, for that reason, we are organizing all the forces in allied countries bordering on Russian territory from the Black Sea to the Baltic. If the Bolsheviks attack any of our allies, it is our business to defend them."

"This is our policy. But we want peace in Russia. The world will not be passive so long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war."

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations, not by recognizing one party, but by inducing them to come together with a view to setting up some authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russian people and that the Allies could recognize as their government."

Believes Bolshevism Waning

The Premier said he did not despair of a solution being found.

After declaring that reliable information showed that, although the Bolsheviks were armed force was apparently growing, "bolshevism itself is gradually waning and breaking down before the relentless force of economic facts," the Premier declared that when bolshevism disappeared, then would come the time to reestablish peace with Russia.

"We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging, and when she is once more sane and normal, the Allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by John R. Clynes, Labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from Russia, the Premier said: "We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None has been put before the conference. I have heard only reports that others have proposals which they assume come from authentic quarters."

Reviewing the difficulties confronting the Peace Conference from the many complex problems before it, the Premier pointed out that the boundaries of 14 countries had to be recast. This, he said, would give some idea of the purely territorial difficulties; but, he added, there were problems affecting the peace of the world and the destiny of the human race, and if blunders were made humanity would have to pay for them.

In giving a list of the problems, he concluded with the subject of indemnities. His mention of this brought cheers from the members of the House who had sent him telegrams urging that Germany be made to pay in full for the war. He took up the challenge, saying in referring to this problem: "That is not an easy one, not even to be settled by telegrams."

DENIAL BY MR. HUGHES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles E. Hughes, in a statement made here, denied that he had been retained by New York traction interests, or had received money from them, as had been asserted in testimony before the New York legislative inquiry now in progress.



David Lloyd George
British Premier, who has made important announcement in Parliament on work of Peace Conference

SCENES OF CRUELTY IN KOREAN REVOLT

Evidence of Brutal Treatment
of Koreans by Soldiers During
Passive Insurrection Is
Given by American Writer

SHANGHAI, China (March 20)—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Korean insurrection, announced as a passive revolution against Japanese rule, will be brought to the attention of the United States Government in a series of reports. One of these has just been read by a correspondent of The Associated Press. It was written by an American and recites the events from March 1, when the revolt began, until March 15, when the report was started on its way to the United States Minister at Peking. According to this story the Koreans, who sought publicity to demonstrate their demands for independence, were violently treated, scores being killed and hundreds injured. The report summarizes these features of the insurrection as follows:

"The revolution began Saturday afternoon, March 1, in many large cities in Korea and spread like wildfire to the country. It was well planned, the plotters representing all classes. A proclamation of independence, signed by 33 men had previously been issued. Twenty-nine of these men gathered in Seoul on Feb. 28, and after the meeting, where the proclamation was read, met at a dinner party. Later they telephoned to the police that they were ready to go to jail, whereupon the authorities took them to prison."

"In Seoul and Pyeng Yang and other cities where foreigners resided, the military abstained from firing on the crowds, but in the rural districts the violence of the most terrible description has been practiced. Unresting crowds have been fired upon, scores of persons killed and hundreds wounded. Churches have been wrecked, private homes entered and young men and school girls, in particular, dragged off to prison where most of them have been flogged and a few held for trial."

"Here in Pyeng Yang, where the treatment of the people has been much milder than in the country, I have personally witnessed, or heard directly from witnesses of so many terrible scenes that I can hardly bear to write them."

Theological Students Beaten

"The theological seminary students, who had just arrived at Pyeng Yang that morning, while quietly resting in their rooms, were taken to the police station and, although protesting their innocence of plotting against the government, were given 29 lashes applied at full strength."

"Two girls were dragged by the hair from a house near the mission hospital, tied to a telegraph post by their hair, horribly beaten by deputized firemen and then led off to jail."

"One man was caught by the soldiers and beaten and kicked until he could not walk. Then he was dragged off to jail. Before he had gone 400 yards, another squad of soldiers reappeared the performance and at the jail the punishment was continued."

Deliberate Brutality

"While the crowds were parading the streets, the police and soldiers ran their weapons deliberately into unresisting bystanders because they happened to be in the way."

"In front of the Prefect's office, one defenseless Korean was run down and killed by two firemen armed with pikes."

"Old men and women and children have been indiscriminately abused, beaten, cut down with swords, struck by firemen armed with pikes, officially flogged at the police station, pierced by bayonets and never a man has resisted the military. The passive revolt had been true to its name here."

"Because we foreigners have seen all, we are not only persons not grating to the Japanese, but in real danger. It is reported that hired thugs are wandering about the city at night to waylay whom they may. The foreigners may be attacked and injured or killed by these men. If

they are, the government will promptly disavow the acts, but the objectionable individuals will, nevertheless, be out of the way. It is becoming increasingly questionable whether we foreigners can remain here during the continuance of the trouble."

NEED FOR PUBLIC TO SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury is emphasizing the desirability of having the new Liberty Loan notes taken by the public rather than by the banks. The characteristics of the new loan were decided upon with the idea of getting as wide a distribution as possible among genuine investors, to be paid for out of present or future savings, without putting any strain upon the banking system of the country.

Another object was to prepare the way for an absorption of the oversupply of government bonds which has been the chief reason for the decline in the price of gold issue. The Secretary has tried to devise a choice investment which will maintain its market.

It is asked that the people of the United States make this last Liberty Loan a very liberal one, for the purpose not alone of gratitude, but as a loan of victory.

COERCIVE MEASURE FOR BOND CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—It is announced from Huron that the executive committee of the State Council of Defense of South Dakota, according to an order issued, has delegated authority to the chairman of each County Council to require any person to appear before him or them for examination, may examine any such person under oath and may require him to give information necessary to show why he should or should not purchase government securities during the forthcoming campaign for the sale of the new issue of Liberty bonds.

The State Circuit Court, the order recites, will issue a subpoena upon the request of the chairman of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense against any person who refuses to answer any questions at the hearing, and the order states such persons will be punished in the Circuit Court for contempt.

UNEXPECTED TURN IN SPANISH CRISIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The political crisis has taken a surprising turn here. Antonio Maura having formed a Conservative Cabinet, including strong reactionary elements, which is regarded in many quarters as little more than a grim joke in the existing circumstances, and incapable of lasting long. Mr. Maura himself is famous for the terrible repressive measures in Barcelona ten years ago, and de la Cueva, who, as the military party's nominee in the Cabinet, precipitated the crisis some 12 months ago, is Finance Minister.

Our Showing of New Silk Gloves

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THE EMPORIUM
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Y. M. C. A. POLICY IS BROADENED

Worcester Association, in Choice
of Officers, Goes Outside
Evangelical Limits—Boston
Opinion on the Action Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Elimination of the policy that directors of the Young Men's Christian Association must be members of so-called evangelical churches and selection of these officers from among the men of Worcester who have won eminence by strength of character and work for humanity during the war, is recommended in the report of a subcommittee of the directors of the Worcester Y. M. C. A., adopted at the annual meeting of that organization on Tuesday night of this week.

The board voted, in substance, to "appoint a board of governors of not over 25 public-spirited citizens of Worcester, the test of whose eligibility shall be to add the youth of Worcester to become useful citizens. Out of the anguish, agony and darkness of the war has come a light pointing toward a real brotherhood of man. The Worcester Y. M. C. A. desires that its efforts shall be of the utmost service along the broadest possible lines. With that end in view, the directors anticipate that the next international convention of the Y. M. C. A., to be held in November, will eliminate the provisions requiring that membership in an evangelical church is a requisite for an active membership in the association."

New Policy Put Into Effect

The sub-committee which made the report was composed of George A. Gaskill, George F. Booth and R. Sanford Riley. The members of the board who approved the policy recommended include Charles L. Allen, head of the Norton Company; James Logan, head of the United States Envelope Company; F. A. Drury, president of the Merchants National Bank, and 20 other men of prominence.

A significant step taken following the vote was the election to the board of governors of Harry W. Goddard, head of the Spencer Wire Company, who recently made a large gift to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, and Willard E. Swift, prominent in the Friends Church, whose liberality during the war period has been marked.

The sub-committee, in its accepted report, added that the "policy of the association in limiting its membership to evangelical churches means that Unitarians, Christian Scientists and many other of our best citizens are not eligible, thus depriving the Y. M. C. A. of their services and to some extent of their sympathy."

Boston Views on the Departure

The opinion was expressed in Boston yesterday by men who are familiar with the stand taken by the Y. M. C. A. in regard to this matter that such a vote as that taken by the Worcester organization would exclude it from representation at the international Y. M. C. A. congress. The evangelical membership law, it was said, was passed about 1851, at the time when the Unitarian Church separated from the Congregational Church. This law was passed because the Y. M. C. A. had to have some definite rule to govern the organization, and as the Y. M. C. A. received its principal support from the evangelical churches it was held to be only right that the evangelical faith should determine the policies of the association. It was

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and Plants

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therefore, decided that the evangelical church should be the basis for determining the Y. M. C. A. policies. While the association gladly welcomed persons of other than evangelical faiths in its membership, it had to carry out the evangelical provision. The question raised by the Worcester body has been coming up every year for some time, it was stated, and is likely to come before the convention in New York this year, but doubt was expressed that it would be acted upon favorably and become a law.

Another opinion expressed was that the war had done much toward breaking down such regulations as the evangelical provision, and that the time might be coming when another law would be passed "getting around" this ruling, so that the other Protestant faiths would be permitted to take an active part in making the laws of the association.

BILLS PASSED BY NEW YORK ASSEMBLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Democrats in the Legislature having prevented, by filibuster, the adoption of an adjournment resolution, various bills have recently been passed by both houses. The decision of Speaker Sweet not to have the Assembly committee report out the so-called welfare bills, including health insurance, still stands, and is now supported by a vote of the Republican caucus. Mr. Sweet says the Republicans in the Assembly will not be forced into supporting a program which they believe to be a violation of the fundamentals of Republicanism.

Meanwhile the Assembly has passed the bill prohibiting the display of the red flag; the bill under which a board of motion-picture censors would be appointed by the State Board of Regents, and the bills increasing the pay of all state employees. The Senate has passed the Graves Hydro-Electric Bill committing the State to a plan by which it would develop its water power and sell it to municipalities or corporations; the bill amending the highway law in the hope of lessening the number of motor mishaps in New York City, and the bill placing water companies under jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissioner.

GRAND JURY SEEKS MILK PRICE FACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One hundred members of the Milk Producers Association and the Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing Company have been summoned before the Federal Grand Jury on complaints that they have combined, in restraint of trade, to raise prices in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing Company is an incorporated organization having members in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The members of this Milk Producers Association agree to sell their milk through the marketing association.

GERMAN LABOR AND A COUNCIL SYSTEM

Berlin Congress of Councils
Proposes Plan for Representation
of People on the Basis
of Working Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

German government wireless messages state that, after protesting against the murder of the Saxon War Minister, the Berlin Congress of Councils on Sunday concluded a debate regarding the council system, and the Majority Socialists' resolution on the subject was adopted almost unanimously.

The resolution reads in part: The foundation of the Socialist Republic must be based upon a social democracy which, in its system of representation, must consider the population merely according to number. Social democracy must bring such a condition of affairs into being, by striving to represent the people on the basis of their working activities. This can best be done by the creation of chambers, of which all the working classes of Germany, according to their callings, become members by their right to vote.

The resolution further provides for a Council of Production for every industry, which will elect the delegates in the chambers of labor, which take their rise from the commune as the smallest economic unit, and every one of which will thus be brought into touch with the general people's chamber of labor. Every law will then require approval of both chambers, each of which may demand a plebiscite.

Laws of an economic nature are sent to the chamber of labor first. The number of delegates to represent each calling has yet to be fixed by special bill.

Turmoil in Munich

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The troops which overthrew the Munich soviet have not sided with the Hoffmann Government, but the majority have joined the Red Guard and established a soldiers' council republic. The government troops, which are inferior in number, are shelling their headquarters at the railway station.

FAMOUS CANADIAN DIVISION DEPARTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SOUTHAMPTON, England (Wednesday)—The steamer Olympic sailed today with the first brigade of the first Canadian division under the command of General Craig and numbering 5000 men. The division went through the first gas attack at Ypres and the attack on Vimy Ridge.

THE consciousness of being well dressed may start with as small a thing as a snap fastener.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

The Gallery of Mirrors

The decision of the French Government that the treaty of peace shall be signed in the Gallery of Mirrors, at Versailles, has a very definite political meaning. It was this hall, rich with its historical memories, which the Germans with execrable taste selected for the ceremony of proclaiming the German Empire, on the 18th of January, 1871. The French were to be humiliated in every way, and so the splendid hall in which the great Louis had kept his court was chosen for the occasion. All the same there was a bitter drop in the Hohenzollern cup that day. It was noticed that the Grand Duke of Baden had called for cheers for the Emperor William the Victorious, and that the Victorians one was not on good terms with the shadow behind the throne. Gradually the truth leaked out. Bismarck had forbidden the Hohenzollerns, for reasons constitutional, to become Emperors of Germany, and they had had to be content with the title German Emperor—a distinction with a very emphatic difference. And now comes the Gallery of Mirrors to again remind them of the fact.

"Charley's Aunt" and Old Abe

Everybody knows the story of the poet who got into the wrong carriage at the railway station, with the result that he was conveyed to the servants' hall, whilst the abashed veterinary surgeon found himself thrust into the bosom of the house party upstairs. But it remained for Major Jones in a discussion at the Playgoers' Club, in London, to relate the strange adventures of a party which journeyed down to Hammersmith, intending to visit the Lyric Opera House, but which strayed instead to the King's Theater, where "Charley's Aunt" was being played. They got on all right, it appears, until the fall of the curtain at the end of the first act, when one of the party insisted on consulting the program in order to discover who was playing Abraham Lincoln, in the play they had come to see.

A Drop in Saloon Fixture Prices

On March 31 last the Bluegrass Exchange, one of the most famous of Louisville's saloons, "closed its doors forever." The proprietor, Louis Wabnitz, who for twenty years had acted as host in this popular resort, was not silent during the oratory of "Pink" Varble, the veteran auctioneer, as he endeavored to dispose of the appurtenances. He drew attention to his lack of foresight in not getting rid of the business a year ago; "I could have sold the place for \$15,000 then, now I'll be lucky if I get \$5000." And the prices obtained bore out his statement, for the fine \$725 sideboard brought only \$100, with the great plate glass mirrors, which extended the length of the bar; the huge ice-box with mirror panels, a bargain at \$75 a few years ago, went for \$65. Even the much-admired stained glass doors, with their portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, were sold to a picture shop proprietor for a twentieth of their original cost.

Gabriele d'Annunzio's Decision

The decision of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet and aviator, to seek election to the Italian Chamber at the coming elections can occasion surprise to no one who has followed the recent career and utterance of the vigorous, not to say ultra-proponent of Italia Irredenta. Gabriele d'Annunzio has quite definite views about Dalmatia and about the Adriatic as an Italian lake, and they are distinctly exclusive as far as other nations and races are concerned. Quite naturally he seeks the Chamber as a platform. It will not be altogether a new experience, for he was a member of the Chamber once before. It was only for a short time, however, 19 years ago, and his contribution to the actual deliberations of the assembly was one speech. Gabriele d'Annunzio will certainly improve on this record, if his native constituency of Ortona returns him to the Chamber next June.

Up and Out

Life in Argentina will never again be quite the same. The Latin-American idea of woman as a secluded and ornamental feature of human life has at last been unsettled. The women of Argentina, at least some of them, have decided that men should vote and hold public office, and that it is quite unworthy of the present state of civilization for anybody to think otherwise. No more languid waving of fans in parlors, but up and out and into the arena of political life. Something of the sort was to have been expected even with all Argentinean tradition against it. Circumstances have included South America in the world neighborhood, the women of the Argentine family were bound to be affected by the habits and opinions of their new neighbors.

Israel Zangwill's Views

In one of his vigorous and characteristic letters to the press, this time to *The Morning Post* of London, Mr. Israel Zangwill has something to say about the Jew and bolshevism. In one way or another, the Jew, at any

rate, the international Jew, has been much identified with "the new social creed," but Mr. Zangwill insists that Jews, even in Russia, are very far from being all on one side. This, he declares, is tragically shown by the fact that the girl who wounded Lenin was of the race of Trotsky. "And oddly enough," he continues, "as I was writing to you, I received a visit from an influential Russian Jew, newly escaped from Petrograd, who is planning an anti-Bolshevik crusade and who with tears in his eyes and voice declared he would sacrifice his last ruble, nay, life itself, to save Russia for real democracy. The thought of a professional Bolshevik banqueting royally—made him unable, he declared, to swallow his own food."

King Khama

His Majesty Khama, the native King of Bechuanaland, an earnest supporter of prohibition, is reported to be greatly exercised over the recommendation of a government commission, in support of the sale of beer and light wine to the native population. If this recommendation is carried out, King Khama threatens to retaliate by withdrawing the native labor from the gold mines. Such a step would create a very acute labor situation in that country. It looks at present as if brewers and wineries would be obliged to seek some other outlet for their products. It might be well for them to try a more enlightened part of the world where such primitive ideas do not prevail.

Vimy Ridge

The determination of the French Government to present Vimy Ridge to the Canadian people is certain of grateful appreciation. The reason for the gift needs no explanation. Vimy Ridge is known today from one end of the world to the other, and known nowhere better than through Matthew Wayman's wonderful little poem, the last verse of which is quoted here:

Battered mount of St. Eloi,
Tattered fields of Ville au Bois,
Cauchy, Serreuil, Neville St. Vaast,
There your spring seeds may be cast,
From your vale to pointed Hill
One-Pour-Pive and Parrelle
Canada has made,
Canada the price has paid,
Now her sons must rest in peace,
Till the belching cannons cease,
And my heart goes sighing there,
For my chums are lying there.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 683)

Public Action Needed in Timberlands

The time has come for constructive public action that will bring about a right handling of our private timberlands. The practice of forestry on private timberlands is entirely possible, when coupled with a liberal policy of public cooperation and assistance. Such public help should be provided and forestry be made mandatory.

Our country is progressively destroying its forests. The consequences are far-reaching. The exhaustion of the forest is followed by the closing of industries, the steady increase of waste lands, the abandonment of farms that depended for their market on the lumber communities, and the impoverishment of many regions. No section of the country can afford to have a large part of its land an unproductive waste, with the loss of taxable values, of industries, and of population that would be supported if these lands were productive. No section can afford to be dependent for its supplies of wood products on another section from 1000 to 3000 miles away.

The leaders of the southern pine industry say that the original supplies of pine in the south will be exhausted in 10 years, and that within five to seven years more than 3000 mills will go out of existence. Already there is an acute problem of supplies for paper mills and for other industries in the east which use specialized material. Pacific Coast timber is entering the eastern markets. This means that the price of home-grown timber has risen to a point making it possible to ship timber 3000 miles in competition with it.

Timberland owners have not recognized an obligation to prevent their properties from becoming a source of injury to the community. Even in organized fire protection the chief effort is confined to the stands of merchantable timber. The character of the forest problem is such as to require the participation and direction of the public. We are not going to meet the situation until the public takes hold of it. There should be compulsory fire protection of cut-over lands as well as standing timber. The public should prohibit destructive methods of cutting that injure the community and the public at large.

At the same time there should be recognized a public obligation not to throw the entire burden on private owners through merely restrictive measures, but liberal action to aid the owners in introducing forestry should be taken. The public should provide a sane system of taxation; it should cooperate in such problems as overproduction of lumber, land classification, technical questions relating to methods of practice, and other economic, industrial, and technical matters involved in forestry.

(Signed) HENRY S. GRAVES,
Forester, United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, District of Columbia,
March 27, 1919.

STATE HELPS A FLOWER SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The Iowa Senate has just passed a bill carrying an annual appropriation of \$5000 to help finance an annual horticultural and flower exposition in this State.

BRANGWYN

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is among the artists of the present day a marked tendency to coalesce into small groups, each one of which professes to have a particular mission in art and to be entrusted with the delivery of a certain message. The members of these groups are in each case bound by a set of rules to which they blindly subscribe. As a consequence, they surrender all freedom of outlook and expression; they substitute a formula for the personal statement; they reduce their art to a mere matter of imitation.

Therefore a most sincere welcome must be accorded to the work of those few men who have retained their independence and who are strong enough to resist the influence of fashion. They set an example stimulating to their weaker brethren. To them honor is due as the true leaders; to them gratitude for pointing out the only direction in which efficient progress is possible.

Among the men of this type a place of especial prominence must be assigned to Mr. Frank Brangwyn. He is most characteristically an artist who has not acquired his convictions at second hand and who does not depend upon a formula for the quality and the manner of his art. His outlook is his own, and in his choice of the material with which he deals he is guided as definitely by his temperamental inclination as he is in the technical method which he employs. It is impossible to imagine him as one of the members of a group pledged to advocate fixed theories and tied down by hard and fast rules. It is inconceivable that he would ever submit to dictation about the how and why of his practice. Freedom to expand and to go wherever he chooses,



From an illustration in "Belgium," by Frank Brangwyn. A. R. A.; reproduced by permission.

Drugs

without restriction or limitation, is essential to him, and the consciousness of his own power would make him an immediate rebel against the prescription of a clique. He is built to lead, not to follow, to show other men the way to achieve greatness, rather than to seek success for himself by means of their devising.

Yet there is no inclination to rebel against the constituted authority of art. For the great traditions he has a whole-hearted respect, and he observes them with intelligence and breadth of mind. But his acuteness of mental vision is such that he can see through the performance which these traditions have produced to the fundamental ideas by which they were inspired, and to these ideas he goes back in the shaping and directing of his own achievement. The freedom he seeks is not anarchy.

He is modern enough in spirit, beyond doubt, but only in the sense that all masters have been modern men in their own time and have reflected the sentiment and atmosphere of the age in which they lived; and his art is all the more distinctively of today because it is so solidly founded on that great basic tradition which is always alive and always responsive to any demand that may be made upon it by the artist who is not content with mere superficialities.

In the manner of his working Mr. Brangwyn very plainly proclaims himself to be a decorator, and in that way shows his sympathy with what is best in the artistic movements which we have witnessed in recent years. Not more than a quarter of a century ago to call an artist a decorator would have been considered uncomplimentary—the term was used generally as a depreciation, if not a reproach—but now there is a much truer understanding of the value of art that is decorative.

He is singularly acute in his judgment of what is essential in a rightly balanced design, in his feeling for line composition, and for the ordering of the masses which make up his pattern, and in his knowledge of the way in which color should be distributed so as to give completeness to the final harmony. He is a draftsman with the surest possible touch and with an impressive robustness of style; and above all, he has that perception of the relation between the motive and the scale on which it should be treated, without which the decorator must always fall short of satisfying accomplishment.

The estimation in which he is held in all civilized countries, the honors which have been conferred upon him by the chief artistic associations throughout the world, he has won by no happy accident, but by long and strenuous labor to justify himself as a man with a serious conviction about the purpose of art. In asserting this conviction he has not limited the scope of his practice; he has mastered many mediums and has brought them all under the control of his intention. Great as a painter, he is not less great as an etcher, or as a draftsman in black and white; his work in oils is rivaled by that he

does in water color, in pastel, pen and ink, pencil, or chalk; always he shows command of craftsmanship. In all ways, indeed, is he an example to the men about him—as a thinker—earnest in his insistence upon the artist's duty to be independent, and to develop to the utmost the strength of his personality; as a master workman proving clearly that fine accomplishment is not a matter of easy facility or conventional method, but the necessary result of prolonged effort to secure a command over the complexities of mechanism which are inherent in the artist's craft.

RICHARD BURBAGE

From an article in The Times, London

There were actors before Roscius; there must have been good English actors before Richard Burbage, or the Miracles did not get the acting they deserved. But he was the first great English actor of whom any record remains. One year younger, perhaps, than his rival, Edward Alleyn, he began and finished his career on the stage before him. He seems to have begun acting while still a boy; and boy-actors, as we know, were needed in the Elizabethan Theater. Before 1588, when he cannot yet have been 21, he acted King Gobduduc and Tereus in an old play, "The Seven Deadly Sins," of which the manuscript "platt" is still to be seen at Dulwich. He played the title-part in Kyd's "Jeronimo." By 1588 he is found in the Earl of Leicester's company; then in the Earl of Derby's; and then in the Lord Chamberlain's, which was later proud to be called the King's Majesty's, and is now called by the proud title of all—Shakespeare's company. In 1594 he is summoned, with William Shakespeare and William Kempe, to act before the Queen at Greenwich. He was a large shareholder in the Blackfriars Playhouse, and in the Globe Playhouse, which he and his brother Cuthbert built on Bank-side out of the materials of their father's theater. Shakespeare, too, was a shareholder in both; and in the Blackfriars (the private or winter playhouse) and the Globe (the public or summer playhouse) the chief triumphs of Shakespeare, and of Burbage, through Shakespeare, were won.

Some have it that the Burbages were a Warwickshire family; and that William and Richard had been friends in boyhood at Stratford-upon-Avon. That they were good friends in London and in maturity may be judged from the well-known scandalous story of the pair, preserved in Manningham's Diary; and judged still better, perhaps, from the evidence that Richard Burbage was the first Hamlet, the first Lear, the first Othello, the first Richard III. The man who spoke Hamlet's advice to the players, can have been no robustious periwigged fellow on the stage. Let Alleyn rant and rave in Ercole's vein. We of the Globe will put our friendly heads together, and show the "rooms" what our joint art can do, while we still keep honest fun and honest passion to please the groundlings. Short like Garrick and Keane, and possibly fat (if, indeed, Hamlet was "fat," not "faint"), Burbage beyond a doubt was a great actor, worthy of his great argument. Whether we should think him so today is another question; there is evidence enough to show that some of the most admired points in Garrick's acting would have shocked our present sensibilities. To his own age, Burbage was perfect. He played the leading parts in most of Ben Jonson's plays, and in many of Beaumont and Fletcher's; he acted in plays by Marston and Webster. Contemporary playwrights brought him on the stage in his own person; Bishop Corbet tells us of his inkeeper at Leicester:

When he would have said King Richard died,
And said a horse! a horse! he Burbage cried.

Wealthy, a householder faithful to Shoreditch, where he lived all his life in Holywell Street, respectable, though not, so far as is known, a churchwarden like some of his fellows, Richard Burbage passed away 300 years ago. The account of his acting which Flecknoe wrote in the days of King Charles II reads more like an essay on the art than a description. Yet for all time a special fragrance will cling round the name of Richard Burbage, the friend and chief actor of Shakespeare; the man who must have come closer than any other to the thought and the intention of Shakespeare.

His talent in another art may still be enjoyed. Richard Burbage was a painter. In the gallery at Dulwich may be seen a woman's head on a panel which he painted, and which William Cartwright, the actor, gave, together with a portrait of Burbage supposed by some to be a self-portrait. And he and Shakespeare were associated also over the heraldic device which Burbage painted and made for the Earl of Rutland (whom at least one foreign student declares to have been the author, of Shakespeare's plays). Each of the pair received 44s. in gold for the service; and in the same month, March, 1616, Burbage was paid £4 18s. by the Earl for painting his "sheldie and for the embleance."

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The Birds Are Coming!—Heralds of Dodson Bird Spring! Like a flash of House, 4000 ft. high, that crowns the hill, the birds arrive; others appear in high, low, and in the air, and the day is a day of following Spring. You can keep these little feathered friends in your house, and keep them all summer. They are properly welcome and prepare for their comfort. Dodson Bird Houses are an investment, giving invaluable dividends—protection, shade, and shade from tourists, and assurance of a cheery, artistic appearance of habitation. Free Bird House, with full directions, and a beautiful bird picture free. **JOSEPH H. DODSON, Pres. American Audubon Assoc. 717 Harrison Ave., Rochester, N.Y.**

MODERN ARMENIAN LITERATURE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is difficult to say only a little about Armenian literature. It is so rich a subject and so new to the western world, its beauty is so rare, and its tradition so extended and varied, that one must, for restraining influence, choose to present a single period in its development. The pagan era, for example, opulent in festival and religious rite; the Christian magnificence of hymnic literature; folk songs; eastern translations (still used in eastern countries to supplement destroyed original documents); or the Nineteenth Century renaissance.

Raffi, who was born in 1837 and whose career extended for 50 years, was the first Armenian to write in what we call the "modern spirit." His three novels, "Djalaledin," "Khent," and "Kaitzer" (the first two dealing with the events of the Russo-Turkish war which was fought in 1877 and freed several subject races from Ottoman rule, and the third, "Kaitzer," unfolding a story for the amelioration of Armenia), form a trilogy in which the dominant thought is that Armenia can be freed only by Armenians. As literature, and in its substance, this trilogy has had a tremendous influence on modern Armenian writing. It was written with the purpose to re-awaken and inspire modern creative arts, and to pervade the Armenian mind with the consciousness of its own power to be free from despotic government; the trilogy is honestly appreciative of a naturally lovely country and a people of splendid tradition and capacity. It is stimulating reading and its appeal to Armenians is universal.

A Writer Among the Moderns

If Raffi sponsored modern Armenian writing, Arshag Tchobanian is its most finished and familiar product—one hesitates to "place" his pellucid mind, it must be in a recurrent cycle. Tchobanian lives today in Paris and is a young man. He writes of the Armenia of his youth, their spirit, the tragedy of their subjection; compiling, translating, and serving as the biographer of his race. He writes prose and poetry, in French and in Armenian, and he is eagerly welcomed and reviewed in Paris. He is published by the Mercure de France and his books have been prefaced by such men as Emile Verhaeren, Paul Adam, and Pierre Quillard. "Poèmes" and "La Vie et le Rêve" are two of his most exquisite collections of poems. They are published in French. It has been mainly through Tchobanian's translations into French that we are able to read so much of the Armenian literature which has first appeared in the mother language. He lived the early part of his life in Turkish during late massacres, and he is well equipped to present not only the nationalism of modern Armenian literature and the suffering of his people, which is, inevitably, one realizes, the dominant theme of the prose and poetry of the last few decades, but the increasingly accidental character of the literature.

Division and Classification

In a general classification, Armenian literature might be divided into Russian-Armenian prose and Turkish-Armenian poetry; and it may be compared with its nearest modern prototypes, Russian and French literatures. I mention this second fact not to convey an idea that Armenian literature is not entirely a national expression, for to suggest that would be untrue, but rather to offer a comparison with the literature of two countries that we in the west have read. And I shall purposely make another collation between Armenian writers whom we know but slightly, or not at all, with prose writers and poets with whom we are more or less acquainted, to interest people to discover for themselves the richness, the unflagging nationalism, and the rare beauty of modern Armenian literature.

In any list of Armenian prose writers of today one must include the names of Shirvanzade, Aharonian, who is at present the peace delegate

with Boghos Nubar Pasha at Versailles—Papazian, Aterpet, Leo, Shant, and Tchobanian. Of these writers, Aharonian is possibly the most popular among his own people. He was born in the Caucasus and from a child was accustomed to see his countrymen at the time of massacres flee for their lives through his little village into a more southern Armenia. He has built his stories about these people and they are melancholy data of what Armenia has endured. A few of his stories are named "The Mothers," "John's Grief," and "Silence." A drama by him, "The Valley of Tears," was often played in Tiflis, before the war, where a theater was subsidized by wealthy Armenians and plays from many countries were produced by an Armenian drama society. Aharonian is a novelist, a critic, and a philosopher.

Various Modern Writers

Shirvanzade is a playwright and a novelist. His finest book is "La Possède." It was written in Armenian, but has been translated into French by Arshag Tchobanian. It is the story of a girl and her ill fortune, with scant emphasis and an impersonal presentation. It is brilliant literature. Papazian writes short stories, and has published in letter form two volumes of descriptions of his own country. Leo is a historian, a critic, and a novelist. As a writer of fiction he published "The Emigrants," "The Daughter of Melik," and "The Goat-herd." Later he wrote several histories of Armenian arts, and one or two biographies.

Among modern Turkish-Armenian writers, Yervant Odian is an amazingly brilliant humorist, and Varoudian, Madame Sybil, and Siamanto are poets. It is in this latter group that I prefer to consider Tchobanian. However much prose he has written—and it is not inconsiderable or of minor importance—he is always a poet in feeling, and in his most beautiful expression. In America we are rather more acquainted with the poetry of Armenia than his prose, for much more of the former has been translated into English.

Madame Sybil writes both in French and in Armenian. Her three books of poems are named "Dreams," "False Genius," and "Decent Men." Her poetry is lyric and subjective. She lives in Armenia, and is an active influence for the maintenance of schools and missions in her country.

A Disciple of Whitman

Daniel Varoudjan was educated among the Mechitarian monks at St. Lazarus in Venice, and has lived in France and Belgium. Recently in Constantinople he was captured with hundreds of other Armenian intellectuals and his fate is unknown. He has published three books of poems. "The Massacre" and "The Heart of the Race" are of indisputable Armenian origin, but his third book, "Pagan Songs," is curiously unlike the other two. It is magnificent and individualistic symbolism and yet could they have met it might have been in such fashion that Baudelaire and Isakhav would have talked. "Pagan Songs" will incite poets to follow with the richness of their inheritance. Siamanto was an ardent disciple of Walt Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe. His mental kinship with the former is easily felt. Siamanto was massacred by the Turks when he returned to his own country from America to serve in the war.

These men, who have, in many cases, been either killed to appease Ottoman jealousy or forced to live under another national emblem than the crescent for protection, have preserved the Armenian tradition in their literature, a literature which is hundreds of years older than the New Testament and yet is as contemporaneously alive as modern English writing. But it is a literature of sadness, of personal renunciation and a national distress. A literature that waits—

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AN ARMORED TRAIN IN RUSSIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"I am now in command of the armored train," writes a Canadian officer in the course of a letter. "We have very comfortable quarters when we are not actually in action. I have a Russian second class passenger car, nearly as big as a Canadian car. It has three large compartments. The seats have been removed and two cars have been fitted up as sleeping compartments, and the third as a living room. Each compartment has four large and four small windows. The men live in box cars, which have been fitted up for them. I have also had a large third class car arranged as a mess room for them, and this makes a good place for them to sit in, where they can write and read. I know they use it a good deal, as since it has been finished I have twice the number of letters to censor that I had previously. I am arranging to have electric lights fitted, so that when we go into a station we can connect up and have good light."

"All is pretty easy compared with our time in France. This is a great country for tramp dogs, which seem to thrive in the cold. They are great wanderers and never remain long with one unit. Three of them visit me frequently—an English setter, a St. Bernard, and one much resembling a wolf. This last is only a puppy, but he never barks nor wags his tail. He does not like to be petted, but will play for hours at a time. He is much interested in an old wolf skin in my room and always investigates it when he comes in."

"All the dogs are alike in coming around when they want a feed and some place to sleep in. The St. Bernard is the coolest customer of the lot. He comes to the door of the car and barks and growls until he is admitted. Then in he walks, scratches at the door of my compartment until I let him in, when he lies down on the wolf skin by the fire and sleeps until morning. Then when I get up, he holds out his paw to shake hands, and goes off to the mess room for his breakfast, after which he disappears for three or four days. His favorite amusement seems to be chasing the civilian employees around the siding at night, but he never even growls at a soldier! The setter has been with us into action several times, and when we fire the guns he runs into the woods alongside of the railway looking for the birds which he thinks we are shooting! I am afraid in his opinion we are very poor shots, as he has never found any birds."

WHO SMUGGLES THE LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Eighty-nine per cent of the men arrested for smuggling liquor over the state line from wet Ohio into dry Michigan were aliens and 73 per cent of these had claimed exemption from the draft, according to J. G. Zabel, clerk of Monroe County, Michigan, who has just completed a record of an analysis of the records at the county jail for 1918.

Pineapple Desserts—2c



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TZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS AVERTED

Accord of All the Political Parties in the National Assembly Is Said Now to Be Assured on Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is stated by the Tzecho-Slovak National Council that the so-called governmental crisis in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, occasioned by the action of Social Democratic deputies, has turned out to be merely a protest of the more radical elements against the slow tempo in which promised social reforms were being carried out. The Coalition Cabinet is still in power and enjoys the support of all political parties in the National Assembly.

On March 12, the club of Social Democratic members of the National Assembly addressed to the other political clubs the following declaration:

"We lack confidence that the present government will be able to carry out its social program of Jan. 9. The efforts of the Social Democratic members of the Cabinet failed to move the bourgeois members of the Cabinet to take decided steps, especially in the matter of expropriating the large landed estates. The Ministry of Agriculture has not even called together a commission of inquiry announced two months ago. Neither has the government taken any steps in the direction of acquiring control of coal mines. On Jan. 8, chairman of the political clubs decided to include in the economic program of the government the expropriation of munition works and other large enterprises having the nature of monopoly.

Demands Were Specific

We refuse to share the responsibility for the failure of the Cabinet to produce results, or of the failure of the bourgeois members of the Cabinet. We ask: (1) Passing of a law within 14 days expropriating, in principle, large landed estates and taking them over provisionally for the purpose of securing this year's crops. Colonization of these estates would be dealt with by special laws later. (2) Calling of a commission of inquiry within 14 days to take up expropriation of coal mines, as well as another commission to consider monopolistic enterprises. We would look upon them as the first step for the prompt socialization of these branches of production. (3) Amending the law for workmen's sickness insurance by April 1. (4) Immediate enactment of law guaranteeing full freedom of assembly, press and association. (5) Immediate calling of municipal elections.

"If the various parties represented in the National Assembly will not consent to this, we shall take steps to call together a party convention to decide on the future tactics of the Social Democratic members in the National Assembly, and we shall ask for the enactment of election laws for a constitutional assembly."

Support Gained

This action was supported also, in substance, by the Tzecho Socialist Party, and created considerable excitement in Prague papers and political circles.

The Socialist, however, according to the Pravo Lidu, their organ, merely complains of the inefficiency of some of the administrative departments. As to the expropriation of the estates of the noblemen and prelates, the Socialists argue that every one in Bohemia is agreed upon the necessity of it. The differences appear only when it comes to the question of the final disposal of the large estates.

The opposing view is set forth in the Narodni Listy, the great citizens' daily owned by Premier Kramar. This paper admits the justice of the Social-

ists' demands, and claims that the reason why they have not been carried out is simply physical impossibility.

The crisis is over, the Socialists have admitted, for the responsible men in all parties realize that to break up the coalition government of all parties might mean the breaking up of the republic. A few days later came the news of the Bolshevik revolution in Budapest, and both Socialist parties took the opportunity to declare that they stood firmly back of the Tzecho-Slovak Government in any steps it might find necessary to take in view of threatening situations in Hungary.

KOREAN CONGRESS DEMANDS FREEDOM

Representatives in Philadelphia Indorse Declaration of Independence—Japan Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The sessions of the Korean Congress, held in this city during the last three days, came to an end yesterday with the ratification of the Korean Declaration of Independence, which was read to the delegates assembled around the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall by Henry Chung, a representative of the new government. The document was the draft that has already been adopted by the Provisional Government of Korea.

"This declaration," said Mr. Chung, "voices the demand of 20,000,000 persons for self-government and for freedom from the 'Asiatic Tsar,' the Emperor of Japan."

The reading of the declaration was preceded by an address by Dr. Syngman Rhee, Secretary of State of the Provisional Government. Other addresses during the day were made by the Rev. Henry Berkowitz, rabbi of Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, and the Rev. Croswell McBee of Lansdowne. Resolutions were adopted acquainting the Japanese people with the aims and aspirations of the Koreans.

"Keep your hands off of the politics of the Korean peninsula," is a demand embodied in the resolution. "The wrongs you have done in Korea must be righted."

CRITICISM OF NEW YORK POLICE RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conduct of the Police Department under the régime of Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright is the subject of considerable criticism. It is charged that there is a large increase in crime, but this is denied by the department. It is also charged that the present commissioner has done away with the custom of accounting for cases, the inference being that a more general loose card system of recording the cases makes it possible that the figures may be incomplete. Republicans and Socialists in the Board of Aldermen were prompt to act upon the charges, but their demand for an investigation of the Police Department was defeated by the Tammany majority, 40 to 17.

DIVISION AMONG TROOPS EXPLAINED

Washington Officials Deny the Failure of Cooperation in Siberia Was Due to Alleged Abuses by the Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports to the effect that American troops under General Graves in Russia refused to cooperate with Japanese forces because the latter troops had maltreated women and children, have been officially denied by the War and State departments. The incident has not been entirely cleared up, and imputations continue to be leveled at the American troops by the Tokyo government.

Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, made the following statement yesterday:

"I deny officially that General Graves said, in reporting officially to the War Department, the reason why Americans were not sent to reinforce the Japanese at Habarovsk, that it was because 'the Japanese had shot down women and children.' That is not true."

The acting Secretary of State, in denying knowledge of an official report justifying the charge, said:

"There is not a report in the department justifying that statement." The State Department authorities admitted that there might have arisen some confusion due to the fact that it had been officially reported that the forces of General Horvath, with whom the Japanese have cooperated, have killed women and children.

Official reports of the Habarovsk affair, it was learned, reveal that there had arisen differences between General Horvath and the population, and that the Japanese, acting in the interest of the maintenance of order, appealed to the American forces for assistance, but the American commander replied that the stated objects of the movement did not indicate that it was one justifying participation by American troops.

The position of Japan in Siberia is different from that of the United States, it was learned. The former assumes the duty to restore and maintain order, even when the disturbance of order arises from clashes between factions, but the United States limits its activities to the guarantee of continued operation of the railroads. Both nations disclaim political purposes in Siberia.

It was learned from a reliable authority yesterday that the Japanese military expedition in Siberia is pursuing a policy of intervention between the various political factions, and has aligned itself with the Cossack leaders, who have, on many occasions, brutally oppressed the native population.

The whole situation in Siberia has changed since the conclusion of the agreement between the United States and Japan, under which these two countries dispatched military forces to Siberia. At no time, however, according to this authority, was political intervention in any sense contemplated, and the American troops and their command have on no occasion participated in Siberian politics. The Japanese, on the other hand,

have played quite as prominent a political part in the affairs of Siberia as military, acting in support of General Horvath, Kalmikoff and Semenov, who have established such authority as they exercised by reason of their military following. It has even been charged, with some supporting evidence, that various political factions in Siberia have been financed by the Japanese Government.

EXAMINATIONS IN SCHOOLS OF UTAH

Physical Inspection of Children in Salt Lake City Regarded by Many as Violation of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Salt Lake City News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A state of affairs which many regard as a serious infringement upon their rights, has arisen here in connection with the children's physical examination at school, which has been carried on for several weeks, and which is being extended to children of pre-school age. These examinations are being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the bill which was recently passed by the state Legislature, and which provided that under the state Board of Education, the state director of health education should exercise general supervisory control of health education in the public schools of the State.

Numerous reports are being circulated as to the opinions of some of the officials closely associated with the application of the enactments of the law. For example, D. R. Coombs, principal of the Riverside School, is quoted as saying that in the opinion of physicians, it is too early to announce findings, but that it is believed that the alleged defects which were reported as having been discovered in draftsmen can be averted by inspecting school children and applying necessary (medical) remedies. In this connection it is interesting to learn that many of the so-called defects are traceable, in the opinions of physicians, to enlarged tonsils.

After a general weighing and measuring procedure and a superficial examination of the eyes, followed by inspection of the ears, nose, throat, and teeth, the boys and girls are separated and, according to report, stripped of their clothing, the former being examined then by male physicians and the latter by trained nurses.

Upon conclusion of the examination, reports to parents are transmitted through the children, with recommendation as to measures to be adopted to remove any of the conditions said to have been discovered thereby.

Ohio Legislature Passes Health Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Ohio Senate yesterday approved the Hughes bill, passed by the lower house recently, providing a state-wide system of public health supervision including medical supervision and inspection of schools. The Senate, however, adopted an amendment providing that no medical or surgical treatment shall be made without consent of the parents or pupils and providing that reports of medical inspectors shall be confidential when written to a parent.

The bill makes every county a health supervision district with a full-time salaried health commissioner.

LUMBER MEN TAKE MR. HINES TO TASK

They Intimate That the Railway Director's Stand on Steel Has Hindered Industry—He Defends Policy He Has Pursued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Taken to task by lumbermen attending the annual convention of the National Lumbermen's Association for his refusal to indorse steel prices made to the Industrial Board by steel manufacturers, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, defended his stand, reiterated his statement that prices were too high, and declared that in justice to the government and the public he could not give his indorsement to these prices.

He denied that the Railroad Administration had any desire to get commodities at a cost that would leave no profit or to buy at lower prices than the product was usually sold at in such large quantities. It was not a matter simply of what price the administration was willing to pay for steel for current uses, but the Industrial Board, he said, required that he indorse the prices fixed by the steel men and tell the people of the United States that the prices were so low that no further reduction could be expected during the year. He said he was unwilling to make this statement to the public.

Mr. Hines Questioned

The lumbermen questioned Mr. Hines as to whether or not his stand had not tended to hinder the resumption of industry, which they declared is so badly needed.

R. A. Long of Kansas City, Missouri, a prominent lumber dealer, asked Mr. Hines, following a speech made by him on the railroad problem, how he knew that the prices applied to the steel products were not reasonable prices. The prime idea of the industrial board, Mr. Long said he understood, was to search out and determine the right price on a given product and make a pronouncement to this effect throughout the country, so that business would go on in its regular channels. Business is dammed up, there is a great demand for building material, Mr. Long said, and the reason why the public did not build was because it believed prices will be lower. If the public could be satisfied that prices are reasonable and that a new price level has been reached, and quit comparing prices with pre-war prices, business would go on, and the railroads would be so busy they could not handle the business.

Director-General Replies

Replying to Mr. Long, Mr. Hines said that the Railroad Administration proposes to go ahead with whatever construction is required. They were not holding off until prices get so low they will go no lower. Before the Railroad Administration would recommend to the public any price schedule,

as one that would not be reduced during 1919, the prices must be fixed so low as to carry conviction that they were fair, he said, and this had not been done. A specter that is being paraded to represent the Railroad Administration as making an effort to crush business by forcing it to sell at less than cost, is created by certain interests, he declared, that want to get abnormal prices in peace as in war.

Business Marking Time

Settlement Awaited of the Controversy Over Steel Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hope of support from President Wilson seems to have been abandoned by most of the members of the Industrial Board, which is holding no meetings this week in the absence of a quorum. The impression is growing stronger that the controversy with the Railroad Administration over price-fixing in the steel industry will not be settled until the President returns.

George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, stated that the board is waiting for a reply to the cable message of William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, asking the President to state his position. Mr. Peek did not say how long the board would wait, but it was inferred that some action would be taken before the President's return. This action can only be surmised, but the resignation of some of the members would not be surprising.

In the meantime, the information reaching Washington is generally to the effect that business is marking time because of the uncertainty of price levels. The Railroad Administration is said to be losing much freight business on this account, and it was asserted that, if the steel prices had been agreed to, this loss would have been prevented. Whether the lower prices the Railroad Administration expects to pay for steel will offset the loss in revenue said to be due to its refusal to agree on prices fixed by the board, is in the realm of speculation.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIAN FLEET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORTSMOUTH, England (Wednesday)—The Prince of Wales delivered the King's message to the flagship Australia today before the departure of the Australian squadron to the Commonwealth. Accompanied by Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, assistant chief of naval staff, and Rear Admiral R. W. E. Bentineck, and Sir Joseph Cook, Australian Minister for the Navy, the Prince inspected the vessel and the light cruiser Brisbane.

In his message, the King expressed appreciation of Australia's efforts in the Pacific in 1914, and thanked the Australian Government and people for the generous provision of such naval forces, which had shared the British naval triumph in the world-wide struggle.

D. A. R. HAIL NEW ANGLO-SAXON BOND

Passing of Former Prejudice Is Welcomed by Congress in Washington—Americanization and Nations' League Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Evidence is given every day at the D. A. R. Congress here, of the passing of the old prejudice against Great Britain, bred of fostered traditions. At the session yesterday afternoon, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, the only avowed candidate for the office of president-general at next year's election, read a resolution that has been adopted by Connecticut members of the organization, expressing gratification at the breaking down of the hostilities and prejudices against Great Britain in these latter days, and congratulating the peoples of the United States and England on the development of a spirit of brotherhood by means of the great war in which the two nations have fought side by side. Copies of the resolution have been sent to King George and Queen Mary, and the English people.

A resolution describing conditions of fire hazard in the State, War and Navy buildings and storerooms, which endanger valuable historical records and documents, and urging Congress to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of a fireproof building for the protection of such papers, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions to be reported back to the congress later.

The two topics upon which the delegates show the most enthusiasm are the League of Nations and Americanization of foreigners in this country, the latter subject including education along broader and more far-reaching lines than formerly. In this connection, the work of the American International School for Immigrants at Springfield, Massachusetts, supported in part by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was described by Dr. C. S. McGowan, chancellor of the college. Immigrants, male and female, are admitted if they can read and write their own language, and the average age of the students is 23 years. They are taught such practical subjects as domestic science, and are fitted for the professions. They are especially drilled in the letter and significance of American history and institutions.

A woman from Knott County, Kentucky, told of the educational and community work being done there for the mountaineers. There is not a railroad in the county, she said, and the people, "American Highlanders," have been cut off from the outside world until this work was begun. They are good material, however, and the number of volunteers exceeded the draft in the recent war. The D. A. R., which has been giving some assistance to this work, is asked to do more.

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"TELL TRUTH ABOUT LABOR SITUATION"

General Organizer of American Federation of Labor Gives This Advice as Most Important Point to Be Stressed Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Tell the truth about the labor situation. Don't create fear and spread doubt. Remember that there is nothing which we cannot meet and solve honestly and fairly if we get at the truth of the situation and refuse to contribute, through spreading sensational rather than truthful news, to industrial unrest."

This was the reply given by Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him what, in his opinion, was the most important point in the labor situation, which should be stressed at this time. Mr. Frayne continued his emphatic advice to the press and all public and private speakers on the subject of labor, as follows:

"There has been a sort of hysteria in this country concerning the industrial situation. Some of the unrest may be justified, but the deliberate promotion of doubt and fear is a base thing. It tends to unbalance the situation. No man or woman with the best interests of his country and his people at heart will stoop to it. Rather will all his strength be cast on the side of balanced thinking, honest handling of every situation, strict adherence to the truth."

Gains Made During War

Asked concerning the present situation of labor in comparison with the gains made by labor during the war, Mr. Frayne replied:

"It is not exactly stating the truth to say that labor is getting too high wages now; we should say that labor was getting too little before the war. Most of the advance during the war was among organized labor. Many groups, those who were in non-war industries, and others in war industries who were not organized, got very slight increases, and some none at all. The increases were not general throughout the country. Many arbitration decisions, through the war labor and other boards, gave increases, increases which never would have been obtained from the employers had not the force of the government been used to improve conditions. And wages did not increase in proportion to the increased cost of living. So that, all in all, there was no great advance to the worker. His high wages were rather dependent on the fact that he had an opportunity to earn extra money by working overtime because of the production demanded. But in return for that he was giving extra service, as well as surrendering many of the cherished conditions he had fought for years to establish, like the eight-hour day, overtime, Saturday half-holiday and Sunday holiday. These he gave up cheerfully as a contribution to the war. It was only right that he should be paid liberally for this. Then, too, many workers left their homes and went to other cities for war work, being handicapped by being compelled to support their family at home and themselves at an extra cost. And there was the cost of travel back and forth; cases of men who went clear across the continent, and some were left without employment after a few months, the profit of their work not covering the transportation cost."

Question of Arbitration Plan
Since some employers who recently investigated industrial conditions in England have returned advocating the

establishment of an arbitration plan in the United States like England's, Mr. Frayne was asked his views on this phase of the subject.

"I should think," he replied, "that in America we would have to have, if we have any at all, an arbitration system quite different from that of any other country, because we have peculiar conditions to meet. In England, France, and Italy, such a system is viewed from the English, French, and Italian point of view. The psychology of each people is far more united than ours. Here we have not one race, but all races. For that reason it takes a long time to make the American people understand any law or regulation, with anything like a united viewpoint. We may all agree we want a certain thing, but we approach it from different angles and study it from different viewpoints. So our machinery of arbitration must be different from others, constructed to fit these conditions. Also, we have a much larger industrial country, and that makes the problem more difficult of solution."

"But to me it seems easy of solution if social justice to the worker is conceded and recognized. If the employers of America would recognize the rights of the worker to organize, to have a say in the determination of conditions under which he works, and be willing to see that the workers obtain an American standard of living, it would not require much machinery to solve the problem."

"We have the machinery now. All we need is to put it in operation for the common good. The American Federation of Labor has a membership in good standing of 3,500,000 workers. The number of persons controlled by the federation is greater, because statistics show that every breadwinner is responsible for at least four persons. That brings the number of people under the influence of the federation to 14,000,000. That is the balance wheel of the industrial situation in this country. For when organized labor establishes a standard it is backed by the worker's family. If we hadn't any unions, standards would be down where the unorganized labor can put them, which is any place the employers please."

Mr. Frayne did not believe that the I. W. W. was showing any particular growth. He said it grew in one place and died out in another.

I. W. W. Efforts a Failure
"As a union, the I. W. W. efforts to improve the worker's condition have actually been a failure," said Mr. Frayne. "But it has been a strong factor in creating and promoting unrest and un-American doctrines, which lead to bolshevism."

Mr. Frayne thought one of the chief duties of every labor organization was to educate its members to become good Americans. He said the American Federation of Labor realized this and was working to accomplish it.

"In our unions," he continued, "we not only educate our members to strive to establish better living conditions, but we teach American ideals of good citizenship. I don't know that there is or has been a stronger influence in educating the foreign-born men and women who come to the United States than the American Federation of Labor. It draws no lines as to creed, color, or nationality, but welcomes anyone who is a bona fide

worker. The union teaches them and helps them to help themselves. While the establishment of better living conditions for themselves and their dependents is the first essential, it is not all, for you will find as good citizens and as staunch defenders of the United States and its institutions in the ranks of organized labor as you will find in any other group in the country. I believe that was demonstrated many times during the war."

The interviewer then asked what the American Federation of Labor had to say to the oft-expressed convictions of the radicals that the federation was working more for the benefit of the employers than that of the employees.

"That, of course, is not true," was the reply. "But the leaders of the federation, nationally and locally, are willing to meet with anyone, either the largest financial interests or the smallest employee, to discuss with them matters concerning the welfare of the workers. They are willing to go anywhere, address any kind of a gathering, to deliver the message of labor, so that all may know truthfully what we are trying to do, and to call for the alleviation and removal of any injustice put upon the working man. I am sure that these associations have been helpful to labor and have not been harmful to anyone. And I hope that the time is near when the employers and moneyed interests of the country will decide to meet the representatives of the federation on all questions of differences, so that the same may be discussed and an amicable understanding reached."

Mr. Frayne then struck the arm of his chair with his fist as he concluded: "The cause of so much unrest is that we haven't more personal contact with those with whom we differ."

general cessation of work on May 1 in order to give full strength to the labor demonstration.

"The Metal Workers Union reports that it is about to receive the same assurances as the other unions, but will participate in the May 1 demonstration to show its affiliation with the aspirations of the other workers. The Sailors Union has made similar declarations."

"The Transport Workers Union, which includes the workers on the Paris tramways and subways, reports that its demands are approaching realization, but it will abstain from work with a view of keeping the attention of the public authorities fixed on its special claims."

"This meeting, therefore, decides to ask the general labor federation committee that will meet tomorrow, April 16, to take measures to give May 1 an exclusively working-class character, to make known to the proletariat its decisions and to establish that the abstention from work on May 1 should have the character of a demonstration."

LABOR INDORSES NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Organized labor favors the entrance of the United States into a League of Nations, according to a report by the Labor Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace, based on resolutions or letters from international and national labor unions with a membership of more than 2,500,000, and representing every important industry.

From the 800 central unions of the country, the league has already received copies of resolutions endorsing the League of Nations from 103, and these were adopted since publication of the league covenant. The report estimates that at least 1000 addresses in favor of the league are made daily at labor union meetings.

The report says that this support from labor proves that the effort to establish a League of Nations is primarily a popular movement, and is the best possible evidence that the league idea appeals to the most intelligent portion of the workers of America.

LABOR MAY AID STRIKING FIREMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—A tense labor situation has developed in Cincinnati as a result of the firemen's strike, which has placed the fire department in the hands of the home guards until it can be entirely reorganized. Some of the most essential men in the fire-fighting service have joined the strikers, making a total of 489 men out. At a secret meeting of officials of 75 unions, representing 40,000 workers, the attitude of the city administration and the published indorsement of that attitude by business organizations, were discussed by the union men. The decision, which is kept secret, will be submitted to the Central Labor Council. Agitation for a general sympathetic strike or other drastic action by the union men is freely discussed.

The following resolutions have been announced: "The unions announce these results of negotiations: 'The railroad union reports that definite engagements have been made regarding the eight-hour day and the scale of wages. Two commissions are in session arranging details.'"

"The Miners Union reports that the coal mine owners committee of France has bound itself to discuss the eight-hour day at a meeting at the Ministry of Labor on April 23. Nevertheless, these unions will participate in the general cessation of work on May 1. 'The Dock Workers Union reports that an eight-hour day already is in operation in all ports, but promises a

GOVERNORS' AID IN LABOR SITUATION

Request Made That State Representatives Be Sent to Washington to Take Counsel With United States Labor Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Again the governors of all the states have been summoned by the Secretary of Labor of the United States to help the labor situation. Instead of being asked, as they and the mayors were a few weeks ago, to come to Washington and lay out a program upon which industrial revival could be based, they are merely requested this time to send representatives to Washington to take counsel with the Secretary of Labor and with John B. Dinsmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, in regard to legislation creating a permanent employment service in cooperation with the states and municipalities.

Because of the failure of Congress to make appropriation before its adjournment, the employment service was left without funds to carry on its work, and although this has been made up in part by volunteer work and contributions, it is held to be highly important that a permanent service shall be established on a stable basis.

"The purpose of the conference," said the secretary's letter to the governors, "will be to define and establish the most effective form of relationship between national and state employment activities, and in general agreement bring out a definite objective toward which all may work to the end that a thorough and comprehensive public employment service may be permanently established."

Up to its entrance in the war, the United States was the only important industrial nation without a comprehensive national employment system. During the war the United States Employment Service was developed in cooperation between the federal and state governments. Up to the signing of the armistice, some 700 public employment offices had been established and 2,500,000 persons, largely war workers, had been placed in employment. Since the signing of the armistice, the federal employment service has been placing soldiers, sailors and war workers back in peace employments at the rate of approximately 100,000 a week.

DAYLIGHT LAW PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DES MOINES, Iowa—Claiming that the daylight-saving law has proved uneconomical to farm business, the

Polk County Farm Improvement Association has passed resolutions recommending that all farmers be encouraged to handle their farm work as far as possible on old time, and that the country schools wherever possible do the same. The association further declared that it would do all in its power to get unified action on this matter in the farming sections.

LAWRENCE STRIKE EVIDENCE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has invited representatives of the employees who figure in the Lawrence (Massachusetts) textile strike situation to attend a private conference with the board tomorrow morning. Representatives of the employers have been asked to attend another conference with the board in the afternoon of the same day.

Those invited to the morning conference are George E. Roemer Jr., Frank Rocco, A. J. Muste, Cedric Long and Jacob W. Reed. The owners invited to the afternoon conference are Franklin W. Hobbs of the Arlington Mills, William M. Wood of the American Woolen Mills, F. O. McDuffie of the Everett Mills, Edwin F. Greene of the Pacific Mills and Winthrop L. Marvin, representing the Lawrence Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Textile Manufacturers.

MILL OPERATIVES TO GET INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PATERSON, New Jersey—When the 48-hour week becomes effective in the silk mills here next Tuesday, the manufacturers will grant an increase in wages to the 28,000 operatives, paying them 50 hours' pay for 48 hours' work. Expecting loyal cooperation from all the workers in giving the mills a long period of successful peace operation, the manufacturers made the increase voluntarily. The workers, however, are not entirely satisfied with the situation, since they sought even fewer hours.

CABLE CENSORSHIP RULING

NEW YORK, New York—Lifting of the federal government's restriction against the use of private cable codes by American business firms, to take effect at 12:01 a. m. Friday, was announced yesterday by the Central and South American Cable Company. All Central and South American governments except Brazil have consented to remove the censorship, and negotiations are in progress with Brazil. Restrictions against private code messages over Pacific routes to the Orient, excepting Vladivostok, have already been removed by China and Japan.

CONVICT LABOR BILL SIGNED

ALBANY, New York—The Sage Bill permitting prisoners to manufacture automobile license plates and street and highway signs was signed by Governor Smith yesterday.

PACKERS CONTINUE NEW WAGE SCALE

Chicago Companies, in Letter to Secretary of Labor, Announce Decision to Pay Present Rate for a Year After Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The five big meat packing companies of Chicago have joined in a letter to the Secretary of Labor of the United States, announcing their willingness to continue the existing labor agreements for one year after the signing of peace. The communication reads: "As the existing labor agreements under which we have been operating during the period of the war will expire with the declaration of peace, and in order to avoid labor controversies and to promote the general welfare during the troubled period of reconstruction, we have, in line with the policy of your department, told the representatives of our employees, and now desire to advise you, that we are willing to continue present agreements for the term of one year after peace is declared."

"The policy announced by the packers will have beneficial effect, not only in this country, but it will serve to allay the fears and apprehensions of the peoples in European countries, who for at least a year will be almost entirely dependent upon America for meat products," the Labor Department asserts.

Wages, hours of labor, and general working conditions, are embraced in the agreements which the packers announce their willingness to continue. The labor agreements were drawn up by Judge Samuel Alschuler of Chicago, who was appointed by Secretary Wilson, at the close of 1917, to determine a basis for adjustment of differences then existing between the workers and the packers. Judge Alschuler made an investigation of conditions, holding hearings in Chicago, at which both sides were fully represented. After full consideration he presented his award, which was approved by workers and employers, and the agreement, based upon that award, was adopted to last until peace should be signed.

Secretary Wilson, in his reply to the packers, said that he would send a representative of the department to Chicago in a few days to aid in the negotiations for continuance of the labor agreements.

CONVICT LABOR BILL SIGNED

ALBANY, New York—The Sage Bill permitting prisoners to manufacture automobile license plates and street and highway signs was signed by Governor Smith yesterday.

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FRENCH CLAIMS FOR MOROCCO REVISION

Demands Are Made as Result of German Interference and Machinations in Morocco for Abrogation of Algeiras Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Council of Ten had one of the most delicate subjects presented to it when the French case for a revised administration of Morocco was put forward by Mr. de Peretti della Rocca, who is deputy-director for Africa at the Quai d'Orsay. It was a long and well-reasoned statement, which indicated the difficulties and dangers France had experienced in northern Africa, chiefly as the result of German interference and machinations, traced the history of French development in these parts, and stated the French desires for the future, which in the main were the abrogation of the Treaty of Algeiras and the handing over largely, if not entirely, to French custody of the international zone of Tangier. The last is the most delicate point. It is here that Spain becomes most vitally concerned, and some Spanish resistance may be expected.

Spain and Tangier

Spain herself has repeatedly urged that Tangier should be handed over to her; it has been tentatively expressed as an item in her international policy for years past; latterly, she has been very insistent on the point; and she has urged, perhaps somewhat speciously, that when complaints are made as to the way in which she has carried out her work in her zone she has been unduly hampered by this so-called internationalization of Tangier, and that were that zone under her own exclusive control she could do better. One section of Spanish political thinkers, not by any means confined to the Left, feel that the whole Moroccan enterprise by Spain has been a mistake, and that she were better out of it, but a part of this section would not openly advocate retirement, since that would mean loss of dignity and prestige. The other part, and the more influential and numerous section, insists on staying there with undiminished rights, and calls for the addition to the Spanish zone of this international territory of Tangier. The Count de Romanones is of this party. At the beginning of the war he, before all others, declared that Spain had the best right to Tangier, and must claim it. That claim has been repeated recently, when it was known that proposals would be made at the Peace Conference which might seem to cut into the Spanish claims.

It might be suggested that the case against Spain in this matter is that she has made the worst use of her opportunities in her own zone; that it has been a field for German machinations and enterprises against France; and of course, that in dealing with her international policy during the last four years. But any other arrangement than one with which France and Spain were mutually satisfied would be, if not fatal, at least most inimical to the prospects of Morocco in general. Mr. de Peretti, in

dealing with these matters and proposing that France should attend to Tangier—the first question put before the conference that presented for France a vital interest, as one of the Parisian newspapers has it—skated as lightly and quickly as possible over this point. His statement was a very long one. The document concerning it consisted of some 50 pages. It was listened to sympathetically, peculiarly earnest plea that it was, and it was stated that Mr. Balfour was specially sympathetic. The Paris papers devoted much space to it and to warm comment in support of the case advanced.

To begin with, Mr. de Peretti traced the history of France's association with Morocco. He said she was led to Morocco as to Tunisia, by the normal development of her work of civilization in northern Africa. Germany was the first to offer to install her at Tunis. Why had her policy changed afterwards? To that question the only reply could be: other times, other policies. In 1880, Bismarckian Germany, shut up in Europe, only thought of turning France's ideas of revenge away in the direction of great adventures. In 1905, the Germany of William II entered in full sail into world politics and wished to profit by the Russian disasters to put a check upon France, in order to rob her of a magnificent property and nip the Entente Cordiale in the bud. It was for these reasons, and no others, that the Kaiser solemnly landed at Tangier at the very moment when Mr. Saint René Taillandier was at Fez for the purpose of negotiating the establishment of the French protectorate. The Germans could not claim any special interest in Morocco. More than that, they could not set themselves up against any secret policy, for the French action was developed openly. She had openly satisfied Italy and prepared public understandings with England and Spain. She would certainly not have refused a proper discussion with Germany had the occasion for one been presented.

A Gross Deception

The Algeiras conference was, for those who were already her enemies, a gross deception. They had reckoned at Berlin on a complete disavowal of France. The treaty of April 7, 1906, consecrated in reality the privileged situation of France, so that German diplomacy had not therefore worked in vain. It had obtained the establishment of a régime of internationalization of finance and public works, the maintenance of capitulations and privileges of protection, establishing thus an admirable means of intrigue and an instrument for putting pressure upon France. With what internal art those resources had been put in operation! Germany thenceforward adopted a policy of pin-pricks toward France. She devoted herself to provoking incidents and assisting in numerous rebellions up to the beginning of the European war, and ever since that began Morocco had been included in the German plan of campaign, with the special object of drawing French troops from the western front so as to maintain order there. Eighty thousand had been needed. Ever since the armistice there was proof that Germany had been dealing out money for the assistance of rebels in Morocco.

Coming to the present claims of France, Mr. de Peretti urged that all liabilities by which the French protectorate was burdened should be removed, and that no concession should be made for the time being to Ger-

many which would have the effect of enabling her to molest France in her administration. It was of the utmost importance that Germany should be prevented from resuming her hostile action in Morocco. With this object the Act of Algeiras and the agreements of 1906 and 1910 should be abolished completely. On the other hand, special arrangements should be made prohibiting German access to Morocco, and Germany's allies should also be compelled to forgo all claims based on the Act of Algeiras without the necessity for making any new convention containing special clauses directed against them. The other powers who were signatory to the Act of Algeiras had declared themselves ready to accept the French point of view, and they were the more willing to do so, inasmuch as there was no question of France establishing a monopoly of Morocco for her own exclusive benefit. The open door for commerce would be maintained there, and all foreigners would be able to go there and establish themselves in business.

Now as to the Spanish zone. Mr. de Peretti observed that the Spanish Government had declared to the Cortes that it desired to have the liabilities weighing on the Spanish zone removed. It was maintained that, this being a question which only concerned France and Spain, it should be a matter for arrangement between the two countries. France would also ask for guarantees from Spain against the possibility of the utilization of her Morocco zone by the Germans as a base of action against the French in their own zone. As regards Tangier, the same consideration applied with even more force. Tangier as a world port and as a Moroccan port was of exceptional importance to France, whose preponderance there was an accomplished fact. It was felt that a special régime should be established, making provision for the effective defense of French interests, which were becoming increasingly important. Tangier had been the original point in the French sphere of action, and it was only lately that it had been internationalized. It should be returned to the French protectorate, but France would continue to accord to foreign colonists the privilege of participation in the election of the municipal councilors. France's only desire here was to effect guarantees against Germany, who had made of this city a base for her schemes.

Mr. de Peretti spoke of a new system of internationalization, and also of a French protectorate of Tangier. He was apparently careful not to be too definite upon this point, and the exact meaning of his words is differently construed by the newspapers, though it is not closely discussed. At the least, a preponderance of French control in the international zone is plainly indicated.

ALIENS TO REGAIN WEAPONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan.—Weapons owned by enemy aliens and confiscated during the war by the United States marshal at Detroit, are to be returned to owners. The marshal has in storage nearly 5000 weapons, which include shotguns, revolvers, and hunting knives.

NATIONALIST PARTY ACTION IN INDIA

Mr. Tilak, Prominent Brahmin, Brings Action Against Author of Book on Indian Unrest—Mrs. Besant in Appeal Case

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is an arresting fact that two prominent leaders of the extreme Nationalist Party in India should almost simultaneously figure as plaintiffs in the English law courts. Mrs. Besant's action is in the nature of an appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council from judgments of the High Court of Madras, affirming orders made by magistrates and by the Governor of Madras in Council under the Indian Press Act, 1910. As the matter in dispute concerns the proper interpretation of the act, and is of a technical character, the decision of the Privy Council can have little interest for the general public, whether in India or in the United Kingdom. Mr. Tilak's libel action, heard before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, is altogether of a different order. As His Lordship said, in summing up, he did not think that he had ever tried a more serious case having regard to its possible public consequences.

Charge of Provoking Riots

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is a Chitpavan Brahmin intimately connected with the Kesari, the most influential Marathi paper in western India. He brought his action against Sir Valentine Chirol because of passages in his book, "Indian Unrest," which is a revised reprint of articles in The Times. The publishers of the book, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., were joined as defendants. It was alleged by the plaintiff that Sir Valentine Chirol charged him with provoking the Hindus to riot, with urging the Hindus to the use of violence, with levying blackmail for the purposes of political propaganda, and with having incited natives to murder Indian Government officials. Those who have read the three articles on the report of Mr. Justice Rowlatt's committee appointed to investigate revolutionary conspiracies in India—articles published in the issues of The Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 3, 4, and 7—will not be unprepared for any of these charges. If made against the revolutionary leaders and press in general. But of course the defendants had to show that these and other statements could be justified in the case of Mr. Tilak.

Eminent counsel were engaged on either side. Sir John Simon, K. C., and Mr. E. F. Spence appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Carson, K. C., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K. C., and Mr. Eustace Hills for the defendants. Apart from the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of Mr. Tilak and Sir Valentine Chirol, few witnesses were called. The principal being Lord Sandhurst, who was Governor of Bombay at the time when the plaintiff was convicted of sedition

for the first time. But extracts from evidence taken on commission in India were read in court.

Sir Valentine Chirol Satisfied

Much inconvenience, in point of fact, was caused by the bringing of this action in the courts of England rather than of India. After the verdict had been given in his favor, Sir Valentine said in the course of an interview: "It was, of course, a great satisfaction to me personally to have this long case, which had engrossed a great part of my time for nearly four years, brought to a successful conclusion. The procedure in a libel case is always lengthy and complicated, and it was naturally still more so in a case in which the venue lay in this country, whereas all the evidence required for the defense had to be collected in India. In war time, moreover, owing to mail and telegraph communications being thrown out of gear, it often required three or four months to secure a considered opinion on any question which I had to refer home while I was in India."

It is evident that counsel for the plaintiff felt the necessity of offering some explanation in regard to the choice of an English law court for the action. Sir John Simon, in addressing the jury, said that Sir Edward Carson had criticized the plaintiff for bringing the action in the British Isles instead of in India. At any rate, the plaintiff had come to the place where he knew that he could find the defendants. And he knew that if he came there, matters of color or race or creed or religion would be disregarded. What better place could he select than the central city of the Empire, where the institution to which he appealed would give to him, as to every subject, unfailing justice, though the heavens should fall?

Six Libels Charged

The libels of which the plaintiff complained were classified by his counsel under six heads. But though the defendants had to make good their plea of justification in regard to all of them, the libels which aroused the greatest interest had to do with the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst in 1897 and of Mr. Jackson in 1909, all three being government officials. In regard to the former crimes, Sir John Simon quoted the following passage from Sir Valentine Chirol's book:

"What Tilak could do by secret agitation and by a rapid campaign in the press to raise popular resentment to a white heat he did. . . . The inevitable consequences ensued. On June 27, 1897, on their way back from an official reception in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Rand, an Indian civilian who was president of the Poona Plague Committee, and Lieutenant Ayerst, of the Commissariat Department, were shot down by Damodar Chapekar, a young Chitpavan Brahmin, on the Ganeshkind Road. No direct connection has been established between the crime and Tilak."

The sixth libel charged was in the following passage from the book with reference to the murder of a Mr. Jackson in 1909:

"In reply to the magistrate, who asked him why he committed the murder, Kanhere said: 'I read of many instances of oppression in the Kesari,

the Hashtramat, and the Kal, and other newspapers. I think that by killing sahibs (Englishmen) we people can get justice. I never got justice myself, nor did anyone I know. I now regret killing Mr. Jackson. I killed a good man carelessly.'

Pathetic Confession

"Can anything be much more eloquent and convincing than the terrible pathos of this confession? The three papers named by Kanhere were Tilak's organs. It was no personal experience or knowledge of his own that had driven Kanhere to his frenzied deed, but the slow, persistent poison dropped into his ear by the Tilak Press. Though it was Kanhere's hand that struck down a good man carelessly, was not Tilak rather than Kanhere the real author of the murder? It was merely the story of the Poona murders of 1897 over again."

The fact that the jury found there was justification for both these passages in "Indian Unrest" makes it quite unnecessary to go into the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Justice Darling summed up in part as follows. He said that character, though incorporeal, was none the less a possession. It might be a good, a bad, or an indifferent character. In the present case Sir John Simon had had to admit that the plaintiff's character was very far from being above reproach, for he had been twice convicted and imprisoned for sedition.

After some further remarks His Lordship proceeded to review the various statements complained of as libelous. Dealing with the murder of Mr. Rand, he read the confession of the murderer Chapekar and drew attention to the fact that Chapekar justified himself by alleging things about Mr. Rand and the British soldiers which were not true, but which had been alleged in Mr. Tilak's journals. In these circumstances Mr. Tilak reminded him (His Lordship) of the story in Esop of the enemy trumpeter who begged the soldier to spare him on the ground that he was a non-combatant. The soldier refused on the ground that without the trumpeter's summons the enemy soldiers would not

have advanced. In the course of his denunciations of Mr. Rand, Mr. Tilak had accused him of segregating persons who were, not suffering from plague, and in the witness box he had affirmed the truth of that accusation, alleging that it was borne out by the report of the Plague Commission. That was on the fourth day of the trial. It was now the eleventh. The plaintiff and his advisers had all that time to find the passage in the report, but had failed to produce a single line in justification. That was the man who complained that his character had been defamed and who demanded damages.

Turning to the case of Mr. Jackson, His Lordship said that it was true that he had not singled out Mr. Jackson as he had singled out Mr. Rand for denunciation, but it was enough that he had created the atmosphere for the crime by stirring up hatred of officials generally. Mr. Tilak had only been charged with sedition, but although it might be useless to draw an indictment for murder against the seditious person, was it unjust to say that he was the real author of the crime, just as Fagin was the real author of the crimes committed by his pupils?

Verdict for Defendant

His Lordship quoted the confession of Kanhere, and asked the jury what would have been their comment as to the real guilty party if they had been present and had heard the story told by the boy whom they were being asked to send to the gallows.

Concluding, His Lordship said that he did not think that he had ever tried a more serious case having regard to its possible public consequences. He would not submit the alleged libel to the jury in snippets, but as a whole, as it had been pleaded. If they found that in any part of it the defendants had failed to make good their plea of justification they could find for the plaintiff to that extent, and award damages accordingly.

After less than half an hour's deliberation, the jury gave an unqualified verdict for the defendants. In doing so they practically indorsed the findings of Mr. Justice Rowlatt's committee, so far as these related to revolutionary conspiracies in Bombay.



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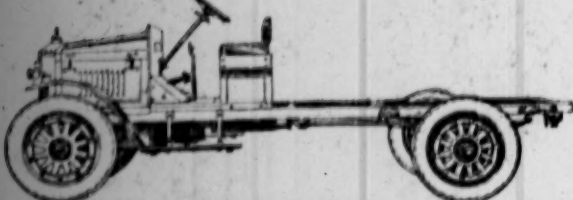
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FRENCH WANT THE GERMANS DISARMED

French Journalist Makes This Request, as Only Means of Assuring Lasting Peace and Discouraging German Hopes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a recent article in *Démocratie Nouvelle*, the new daily paper which, under the able direction of Mr. Lysis is undertaking such patriotic propaganda, Colonel Hux has written a very interesting article on the necessity for completely disarming the German Army if there is to be any possibility of a lasting peace. By the convention of Feb. 16, he says, Germany was ordered to renounce all offensive operations against the Poles and in this way was deprived of any pretext for reforming and reinforcing her army, which they were doing probably not only for the purpose of retaining Posenania, and which the entente would be very wrong to overlook.

German Deceit

Certainly the Germans do not intend to reopen hostilities against the Allies tomorrow, but they have so much faith in strength, that they will try by every means in their power to reconstitute a sufficient military force, which will have the effect—at least so they think—of influencing the decisions of the Peace Conference. And besides German deceit has unending resources: helped on by the stupidity or the knavery of certain personages, is it not possible to raise up an enfeebled disunion amongst the Allies, or even amongst the citizens of the same country? This is evidently the secret hope of the Germans.

If this should ever take place, the Boches believe that a good, well-trained army might not only weigh heavily in the balance, but might even open the way to new hopes for their predatory race. If that day should ever come, those French Socialists who fraternized with the Germans at Berne would see their international brothers turn coat again, and reap the fruits of their treachery when they thought all was up with France, barbarous, arrogant, and rapacious.

In forbidding the Germans to undertake all offensive operations against the Poles, only one of their pretexts for reconstituting their army has been removed: two more pretexts still remain to them and they will surely try to use them. One will be to pretend that the Poles threaten the security of Germany, and it will be impossible to refuse them the means of legitimate defense; this argument is very shallow and cannot blind anyone, as for their second pretext, it is the struggle against bolshevism. They have already employed this busbar, and they claim the right to oppose its forward march as well as its development in Germany, and they even offer to form a rampart to keep back its invasion.

Colonel Hux quotes the *Tag* of Jan. 21, which makes this appeal to the Western Powers: "As for the Western Powers, far from opposing our intentions, they will rather help us to fight bolshevism; we will obtain better peace conditions from them if

we show we are capable of 'protecting the civilized world.' Our government must come to an agreement with the Western Powers and should obtain from them munitions, food, and even money."

To protect the civilized world a good German army is needed, for, as the same paper remarks, "all the information we receive points to the excellent training and discipline of the Bolshevik Army, which is led by officers of the old army of the Tsar." After having praised the warlike virtues of the Bolsheviks, the *Tag*, the *Gazette de Voss*, and many other German papers, insist, "that a strong German army with a good command would certainly be able to hold off the Bolsheviks."

Army's Foundation Laid

The foundation of the organization of this army is already laid: the Prussian Minister of War, with the consent of the government, has already introduced certain regulations, by making large concessions to the revolutionary spirit. But since then, little by little, these concessions have been reduced and that discipline of which Germans are so fond has been introduced into the organization.

The officers who were at first banished, are coming forward again. "We will serve the republic devotedly," declares a group of officers in the *Gazette de Voss*; "the proletariat will at last see that we show it love, consideration and gratitude."

The soldiers' councils, which at first were all powerful, also see their prerogatives disappearing one by one. If some of these councils resist, as in Hamburg, a greater number give in. In short, after those inevitable convulsions which accompany every revolution, one feels, as one follows the German press closely, that the German spirit of militarism which some amongst the allied declare is dead, is on the contrary very much alive, and will help the government considerably in the reconstitution of a strong military organization.

To give an idea of the danger which may one day threaten France, Colonel Hux adduces the following figures, given on Jan. 25, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the reconstitution of the Bavarian Army.

"At first there would be formed in Bavaria a police force, which could number in peace times 12,000 men; in time of war 44,000, about 350,000 men for the whole of Germany. Besides this 'permanent army' the militia system would be introduced on the basis of general compulsory service; a three months' term of service for infantry; four months for artillery; five months for cavalry, would give Bavaria an army of 970,000 men, of which 400,000 would be fighting units, and the whole of Germany would possess an army of 7,000,000, of which 3,200,000 would be combatants."

The terms "police force" and "militia system" are only "camouflage," intended to mask a formidable force of more than 3,000,000 men, and which will be increased by a good third if the Austrian Germans are assimilated with Germany.

This force must not be allowed to organize itself; it would be a constant menace suspended over France; it would be a crime against civilization and humanity not to crush it before it comes into being. This necessity outweighs all other questions.

Therefore, concludes Colonel Hux, the peace delegates have before all else this duty to perform; they must insure peace. They will only accomplish this by making it impossible for Germany ever to make war.

NEW INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT URGED

English Industrial Authority, in Outlining Plan, Pleads for Juridical Settlement of Industrial Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England.—"The world has now been brought face to face with the fact that if wars are to be avoided in future between the independent states into which its population is grouped, definite steps must be taken to bring into existence a system of world government," writes Mr. E. H. C. Wethered, M. A., LL. B., president of the Bristol Association for Industrial Reconstruction, in a special contribution to *The Christian Science Monitor*. "The broad lines upon which this project must proceed are gradually becoming clear as the discussion of a League of Nations continues. Already it is apparent that the work of the league will fall into two broad divisions: first, the citizens of the league states, through their representatives, must be associated in various tasks of common work of an international character, on behalf of the common life of the world, such as the administration of international waterways, railways, etc., and the tutelage of backward and dependent peoples; and secondly, standing machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes must be established. Without the provision of such machinery, it is idle to talk about the abolition of war, inasmuch as, in the absence of such machinery, there is no way open to the disputants to reach a decision in the case of serious disputes involving vital interests, except by a trial of strength between them, the stronger coercing the weaker by force of arms."

Standing Machinery for Conciliation

"It is now generally recognized as imperative that some standing machinery for conciliation in the first instance, and arbitration, should be established, to which the nations could resort as an alternative to the arbitrament of the sword."

"The situation presented in England by the rise in recent years of powerful industrial organizations, both of employers in associations and work people in trade unions, presents within the community very much the same group of problems as are presented in the world at large by the relations between states. The root problem is in both cases the same, namely, how are the relations of powerful bodies not subject, or only very imperfectly subject, to any sovereign authority to be controlled in the interests of the general peace? Theoretically, a trade union, whether of employers or workpeople, is subject to the authority of Parliament, but in

practice is, in fact, independent of control by Parliament or any other outside authority. This was clearly seen in July, 1915, when the government sought to apply the provisions for compulsory arbitration, and prohibiting strikes, contained in the Munitions of War Act, 1915, to the South Wales coal field. The miners successfully defied the government, and it was found impracticable to enforce the law."

"The reports of the Whitley Committee contained a first attempt to outline a constructive policy of industrial self-government. The scheme embodied in the first report seeks, in effect, to bring into existence in each industry a new control through the machinery of joint standing industrial councils, national and district, based upon trade union organization. These councils will be charged with the duty of working out for each industry a code of general rules, which will constitute, so to speak, the law of the industry. The conduct of the industry and the relations of those engaged therein will thus be brought under the operation of settled rules. Effect is to be given to the code in the workshops of the industry through the medium of joint works committees."

Industrial Self-Government

"Viewed as the first steps toward a system of industrial self-government, these joint national and district councils and works committees will provide for the consultative, legislative, and administrative sides of industrial government. They will not primarily be concerned with the settlement of disputes. Their office will be to prevent disputes by providing the industry with settled rules, so that disputes may be avoided. However well the councils may do their work, disputes will nevertheless arise, though it is to be hoped with diminishing frequency, and unless some further provision is made for the peaceable settlement of disputes when they do arise there will be no alternative open to the parties concerned in such disputes except to seek a decision by the stronger coercing the weaker, by use of the economic weapons of the strike and lockout."

"The fourth report of the Whitley Committee recognizes this necessity, and recommends the wide extension of the plan of conciliation boards in organized industries, and the constitution of a national council of arbitration, to which disputes involving serious questions may be carried by the parties if they think fit. The committee further advises that arrangements shall be made to extend the appointment of single arbitrators by the chief industrial commissioner, for the purpose of adjudicating upon minor disputes, in the localities where they arise, in the event of the parties concerned being willing to submit their differences for settlement in this manner. I much doubt whether the recommendations of the committee, in their report upon industrial conciliation and arbitration, are adequate to meet the needs of the situation."

"The essence of successful arbitra-

tion in industrial disputes is rapid action. The great majority of disputes do not involve questions of general importance or fundamentals. They are often simply disputed questions of fact. In my judgment, a comprehensive machinery for the peaceable settlement of bona fide industrial disputes should be brought into existence without delay, covering all trades and industries throughout the whole country. In this case, as in the case of disputes in the international sphere, I think a double provision should be made. In each organized industry, in addition to the joint and district councils recommended in the first Whitley report, whose function is legislative and not judicial, there should be established a conciliation board composed, in equal numbers, of representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations, with an independent chairman."

Conciliation Board

"A conciliation board is not an arbitration tribunal. It is not empowered to give a decision. It aims at arriving at a settlement by agreement. If the board fails to find a basis of agreement, then conciliation has failed, and other means must be adopted for arriving at a settlement. One method of attaining this end, when the two sides of the board have failed to agree, is to give the chairman a casting vote. This practice, in effect, transforms his office into that of an arbitrator. Experience throws doubt on the wisdom of this device. Knowing that the chairman, in the event of disagreement, will be called upon to decide the dispute, the parties may not put forth the maximum effort to find a basis of

agreement, and thus the board, as a conciliation board, suffers in efficiency."

"A better plan would seem to be that the chairman of a conciliation board should only fulfill the functions of a chairman, that is to say, should use his office as a means of avoiding friction, preventing misunderstandings and smoothing out difficulties, so as to promote the fullest possible effort on the board's part to find a basis of agreement for settlement of the dispute under consideration. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of careful consideration, that in the event of an agreement not being arrived at, the chairman should be required to make a report on the dispute, with his opinion thereon, and that this report should be published verbatim in the public press. The result would be that the pressure of public opinion upon the disputants would be directed by a public authoritatively informed as to the facts and merits of the dispute."

"Inasmuch as a conciliation board may fail to find a basis of agreement, some further provision is necessary to insure a peaceable settlement of the dispute, otherwise the parties have no alternative but resort to direct action, by strike or lockout, if conciliation fails. Instead of putting the chairman of the board in the position of an ultimate arbitrator, I think it would be very much better to establish, in every employment exchange district, a standing arbitration tribunal for the settlement of such industrial disputes as might be referred to it for settlement by voluntary submission by the parties concerned. The machinery which I think should be provided will be explained in the next article."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PLAN FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—One of the questions recently discussed in Melbourne by state premiers and the Prime Minister was the question of coordinating the powers of the states in relation to public health. State ministers agreed upon the necessity for closer cooperation between the federal and state authorities. A new scheme on the American plan has been advocated by Dr. Cumpston, Director of Quarantine, and is expected to be adopted.

Dr. Cumpston's explanation of the American system is as follows: "The American system would be one in which the Commonwealth Department of Public Health would, in addition to its quarantine functions, concern itself with the investigation of causes of disease and death, methods of prevention of disease, collection of sanitary data and education of the public in matters of the public health. In addition to this, the Commonwealth Government would subsidize any well-directed effort made by any state toward the eradication or control of any disease, could conduct campaigns of prevention in which more than one state was interested, and could generally, as is done in the United States, inspire and coordinate public health measures generally without infringement or transfer of the sovereign powers of states."



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RUSSIA IN ITS ECONOMIC ASPECT

Owing to Soviet Methods, Whole Trade of Russia Was Stopped—Bolsheviks Attributed Blame to Opponents and Allies

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 16.

LONDON, England.—Continuing his analysis of the economic position in Russia, Baron Meyendorff deals as follows with the industrial position under the Bolshevik régime:

"The factories were handed over to workmen's committees, which simultaneously gained control over the owner's financial resources and were entitled, with the consent of the special commissary of control, to draw money on the owner's account. Often there was no money, but only securities and personal credit, and in such cases an immediate stoppage of work would have resulted from the change had not expenses been covered by advances from the State. The State, however, being likewise devoid of funds, could only assist by increasing the issue of paper money, the value of which was, however, sinking in comparison with the price of foodstuffs.

Factory Hands Peasants

"In the event of the exhaustion of credit in any one factory, the State had similarly to come to the rescue, unless the government preferred to close the factory in question as being unimportant. In that event the men would be paid an allowance and given a return ticket to their native place, and in this connection it is worth noting that, whereas a stoppage of work on so large a scale would have reduced the mass of unemployed to a desperate condition and would thus have constituted a danger to society in any of the western countries, in Russia the effect has not been so overwhelming. The reason for this is that, in the first place, Russian factory hands are mostly peasants owning land personally or through their near relatives; and secondly, that, since the spring of 1917, the landed property of the peasant class has been nationalized by the simple process of expropriation—at first spontaneously, and then, since October, 1918, systematically.

"To return, however, to the question of factory administration under the Bolsheviks, it can be imagined what a variety of personal influence was involved in such operations, and how small were the chances of a new development of industry in such conditions. Indeed, the workmen often provided for themselves by selling the stock of raw materials—not always without the owner deriving some advantage therefrom in his desire to save something of his wealth before leaving the country. Thus the nationalization of factories, companies, and so on, and the introduction of management by the workmen has simply amounted to a process of liquidation.

"Naturally, within a short time the whole trade of the country was stopped. Nothing developed as the socialist legislators expected it to do, and the new government had to justify itself by attributing the stoppage of work and transport, and the general lack of foodstuffs, to the resistance offered by the government's opponents. The former allies, the entente powers, as well as Germany, the new ally, were also held responsible for the general misery.

"Now what is to be said of these objections and excuses—to which must be added the fact that the dissolving army, which had helped the Bolsheviks to gain the power, soon became, by reason of its dissolution, incapable of assisting the new government; that the red guard, for which the unemployed provided ready material, did not prove sufficiently devoted either; and that only a third army, formed of volunteers and conscripts, proved to be the proper weapon for the Soviet power?

Strikes Conducted by Government

"As far as I could see, during the first months of the Bolshevik régime regular resistance was offered to the Bolsheviks by their opponents. Apart from the numerous military attempts at resistance, most of which were broken by dint of the fraternization of the rank and file of the two parties on the basis of the Bolshevik program, the so-called sabotage and the strikes conducted by government officials and private clerks call first of all for mention.

"Thus, the whole staff of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ceased work, and when they were joined by the personnel of the other branches of administration it was expected that it would be found impossible to continue to rule the country in such circumstances. Many of the post office and telegraph officials and a section of the railroad officials took part in the movement, but it was the public that was affected more than the nascent power of the Bolsheviks, who, without delay, undertook, with wholly incompetent and unqualified staffs, the conduct of several of the most important branches of the administration. One result of this was the search made at the foreign office, and the point scored by the Bolsheviks by the publication of the secret treaties with a view to preparing public opinion for their policy.

"Particularly important results were looked for from the strike of all the clerks in the banking houses, which lasted about five months, after which work was resumed under the control of the Soviet commissaries. This strike, as well as that of government and administrative officials, will have to be recorded as one of the most interesting of political strikes. But in the former case, as in the latter, the sufferers were mostly private individuals, who had to endure all the helplessness of Bolshevik administration,

and a long period of inability to transact the simplest business owing to the closure of public offices.

State's Resources Ignored

"It may be a matter of speculation as to whether the continuance of work under the new régime would not have protected the whole Nation against some of the most outrageous measures taken by the Bolsheviks, and would not have prevented the rise to executive power of a professional class of the most unsuitable and disreputable men. On the other hand, Bolshevik methods, and especially the system of control exercised by unqualified bodies of soldiers and workmen, were in themselves a considerable nuisance. Almost the first step taken by such controlling bodies was the fixing of minimum wages on a reverse scale, with all the advantage on the side of the least skilled workers, and with no thought whatever given to the question of the limits of the State's resources.

"In any case, while the resistance offered to the Bolsheviks at home, and that offered them from outside, certainly affected the development of the socialist scheme and altered to a certain extent the economic aspect of the situation, it seems that the incalculable losses and the destruction of property in the new methods, which accentuated the vices of the old ones.

"Such a conclusion follows from what happened in the large towns in connection with, first, the levy of taxes on houses, and, secondly, the management of such property by municipal officials.

"The new Soviet Government was in want of money. The rural population, however, would pay no more taxes, the pretext being that everything would be reorganized. Hence the easiest device seemed to be the multiplication of existing taxes on houses in the towns, and these taxes were accordingly increased from 5 to 20 times, one-half of the resultant revenue going to the municipalities and the other half to the State. This done, a narrow time limit for payment was fixed, confiscation being the penalty for failure to comply.

"The result was that many householders, having no means of obtaining money on credit, were compelled to give their houses up, with the consequence that Petrograd, for instance, had to administer some 6000 houses. The new Soviet municipality appointed special commissaries to each couple of houses with salaries in proportion to the income from the houses. The scarcity and dearth of food, however, soon rendered it necessary to increase the minimum wage for these housekeepers from two to five times, and this, together with the diminution of the population and the increase in other expenses (light, heating, water, and so on) and in the cost of even minor repairs, could have only one result—the expenses were many times greater than the income. And the town, now being the owner, there was no one to cover the deficit but the town or the taxpayers, whose numbers, however, were diminishing every day. The result has been ruin for household property, and the demoralization of the whole host of so-called commissaries and their more reasonable and better trained dependents.

"Confronting, in this way, Bolshevism's excuses for the practical failure of its economic system with a review of the actual working of it in one branch, quite independent of the possible effect of foreign or domestic opposition, it is permissible to conclude that the ruin to which Russia has been brought is rooted in the very basis of this so-called socialist system.

"J. A. Marriot in his sketch of the English land system writes: 'Contemporaries cannot, of course, be expected to see any economic movement in its true perspective; they cannot reach scientific conclusions. They see the suffering, which perhaps is the inevitable incident as it is unquestionably the usual accompaniment of periods of profound economic upheaval.' He is certainly right.

A Barbaric Organization

"It may be that scientific conclusions cannot be reached now as to what is going on in Bolshevik Russia. We see there a barbaric organization which is ambitious enough to introduce a scheme of economic life of the most advanced type and requiring the most advanced moral and intellectual standard in all classes. And in this we see again the fatal folly of Russian history reenacted once more in our days. The enforcement of religious ceremony was thought Christianization in the Tenth Century; shaving and the wig were identified with European civilization in the time of Peter the Great; the individualistic attempts made at fighting since 1906 for the purpose of securing better husbandry led to a more efficient formalism; and now the Soviet power, with its queer legal machinery, enacts the farce of socialization with starvation as its sordid result."

VANCOUVER AND BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The formation of a representative citizens' league to fight the spread of Bolshevism on this coast has been decided on by members of the Board of Trade. The ostensible object of the movement is to bring about better relations between Capital and Labor, but one involves the other. Bolshevik sentiment has been spreading rapidly in this city during recent months, largely due to the fact that the Trades and Labor Council is controlled by men of extreme views and the lack of effective counter-propaganda. The evidence given recently by Mr. J. J. Coughlan, managing director of the Canadian Shipyard, before a Royal Commission to the effect that production was being held up deliberately by extreme Socialists, set the business men of the city thinking, with the result that the Citizens League has been launched. Mayor Gale will be asked to call a mass meeting of all public bodies to discuss the industrial situation, its needs, and the part the league can take in such work.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE JELICOE BOOK

Statements of Admiral Jellicoe Concerning Certain Superior Advantages of German Fleet Have Evoked Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England.—It is admitted in naval circles in Great Britain, that the recent statements made by Admiral Jellicoe, the former commander-in-chief of the British Grand Fleet, with respect to German superiority in certain matters affecting the welfare of the fleet as a whole, are not without foundation. Nevertheless the admiral's book has been well received by his brother-officers and without any trace of recrimination. There is no question of recrimination. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state, nor is there any question of the censure of individuals in the record written by the gallant admiral.

A Classic for Historians

Any statements which appear to reflect upon individuals are to be regarded, it is pointed out, as mere statements of facts as they existed, and whatever struggles Admiral Jellicoe may have had while he was at the Admiralty, with the authorities who were responsible for the equipment and material of the fleet, his views on these matters as expressed in his book are of such long standing that they cannot be regarded as possessing any sinister significance. It is considered by British naval authorities generally that Admiral Jellicoe has written an excellent book, which although it has given rise to acute controversy, will nevertheless be the classic work for historians of the future. It is further acknowledged that the book is the work of one who was responsible for the organization of the fleet against the day when it should come into action, who also trained it after August, 1914, with a view to such an eventuality as the Jutland battle, and who finally took the great navy into action and commanded it through-out the battle.

He alone, it is argued, with perhaps one exception, that of his chief of staff, Admiral Sir Charles Madden, who was on the bridge of the flagship during the action with him, was in a position to know the best decision to take according to the circumstances, and therefore while another might have a different opinion of the right course to take, there is no method of deciding between these alternatives short of actually putting them both into operation.

The Admiral's Tactics

The Grand Fleet, it may be recalled, was engaged in a grand sweep of the southern waters of the North Sea—a plan that had often been carried out without any encounter with the German High Seas Fleet. On this occasion there was no question of the British battle cruisers being used as a bait to attract the Germans, though, of course, Admiral Beatty knew it was his duty to locate them, engage them, and gradually lead them into an encounter with the main forces to the north, if it was at all possible. After Beatty had come into action, and the two fleets, British and German, were moving toward each other, the latter had no knowledge of what was in store for them, as the weather was thick and wireless messages between Beatty and Jellicoe were reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, the supposed location of the German fleet was inaccurately signaled to Admiral Jellicoe by the battle cruisers, which had so twisted and turned in the course of the engagement that they had lost their exact bearings.

Consequently when Jellicoe came in sight of the Germans he found them in a quarter where he did not expect them. The British were steaming to the southward in five columns abreast of each other, ready to wheel into line to right or left at the given signal. The Germans were sighted on the starboard bow instead of right ahead, steaming as it were across the British front and coming every moment nearer and nearer to the British starboard column—the most westerly.

To wheel to the right and form line of battle on the starboard column in order to engage the opposing forces, would have entailed, in the opinion of experts, the exposure of that starboard column to possible destruction, as those few ships would have had to bear for some time the concentrated fire of forces which were for the time being numerically superior. With the knowledge that the safety of the British Grand Fleet, and therefore of the communications of the Empire, depended upon his action during the battle that was for him just beginning, Jellicoe deployed to the left, forming a line ahead steaming to the eastward, then wheeling the whole to conform with the movements of the Germans. It was at this moment Jellicoe found his cruiser fleet still in action between himself and his target, so that he was compelled to slow down and allow the smaller and faster craft to get ahead. These vessels did so, but in the course of this movement they emitted dense clouds of smoke which obscured the view and made gunnery observation very difficult. In the middle of the action, German destroyers suddenly appeared round the head of their own battleships and launched a very heavy torpedo attack against the British line.

German Attack Failed

It was then that Admiral Jellicoe pursued the tactics for which he has been criticized by a certain school of naval critics. In conformity with an oft-practiced plan, he turned away eastward by sub-sections of two vessels each, in order to avoid the torpedoes, of which 36 were counted as they went through the line, and of which only one found its mark. The point of criticism about this movement is that Admiral Jellicoe turned away from the opposing forces, instead of, as some would have had him do, turning toward them and getting to closer quarters. It is contended in defense that by turning away the commander-in-chief took his ships in the direction of the limit of effective torpedo range, without, at the same time, actually getting out of gun range. What might have happened if he had decided to close instead it is difficult to say. The advocates of what are claimed to be the invariable tactics of Nelson, are in favor of a bolder policy, but are unable to prove, it is objected, that it would have been more successful. The success of only one torpedo against ships which were rapidly receding and becoming relatively smaller seems to justify the admiral's defenders point out, the adoption of his tactics, from the point of view of preserving the Grand Fleet intact. From information received after the German fleet had surrendered, it is understood that German naval officers were absolutely nonplussed by the failure of their torpedo attack. However, under the cover provided by the attack and a smoke screen which they threw out at the same time, the Germans sheered off and withdrew out of touch.

Germans Better Armored

Admiral Jellicoe's action in remaining all night in the vicinity of the action, at a distance of 300 miles from his own base and at about 50 from that of the Germans, is considered by competent naval authorities to be a sufficient answer to those who object to his general strategy on the ground

of excessive caution. The tremendous responsibility resting upon him, and his superior opportunities for judging the whole matter, in the opinion of other naval men, confer upon him the right to be the final judge of his own tactics, where alternative courses were open to him. He may have had the opportunity, it is pointed out, to earn a brilliant victory which would have brought him much personal glory, but had he taken the bolder course and failed, that very failure would have robbed him of any justification of his action. Instead he followed a more cautious course, remembering that his was the responsibility of using to the best advantage a weapon upon which depended the continuance of Great Britain's land effort in the war. Had he failed and met with disaster, in the opinion of those competent to judge, England would have been out of the war as far as the Continent of Europe was concerned.

Moreover, Admiral Jellicoe knew the German Navy; no one in the British Navy knew it better, and he knew that the German fleet was superior in many technical points to the British. This cannot, it is pointed out, be overlooked, in deciding on the wisdom of Jellicoe's tactics. It is admitted that the German ships were better armored than their opponents. In this respect, it is urged, the British constructors were guided by the necessity for the fleet being at sea for a longer period than the German need ever be. Neither in the matter of room for fuel nor of accommodation was the German constructor so much limited in his designs, and he was able to make better provision for the protection of the vessel against the effect of armor-piercing shell and of torpedoes.

INTERNATIONAL FERRY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Ferry service between Kingston and Cape Vincent, New York, was resumed this week. Owing to the war and other causes, the service between border points has been very unsatisfactory. The people miss the advantages they enjoyed when small steamboat owners operated on lake and river. Of late years these smaller companies have been taken over by the Canada Steamships, Ltd., and service after service was cut off. The steamer Mississquoi, which runs between this port and the Cape, was secured by a newly organized Kingston company, which was determined that the old service between these border points should be resumed. Kingston enjoys the advantage of being the nearest Canadian port to the city of New York, the distance between the two places being about 400 miles. Hence the advantage of a good steamboat service from here to Cape Vincent to connect with the New York Central Railway.

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INCREASED REVENUE IN CANADA'S BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a statement issued by the Canadian Finance Department, Sir Thomas White in his budget speech will be able to announce a revenue for the year, considerably in excess of the estimate in the last budget. The revenue was estimated at \$270,000,000 but according to the statement in the last year shows a total of \$305,230,000 or some \$35,000,000 in excess of the estimate. Of this revenue the greatest increase comes under the head of miscellaneous, practically all collected by way of direct taxation, such as income tax and war profits tax. As compared with the previous financial year the yield of miscellaneous revenue has practically doubled. In 1917-18 it was \$34,408,000. In 1918-19 it was \$68,184,000.

War expenditure during the year was \$347,824,000, an increase of approximately \$47,000,000 over the previous year. Out of the surplus or ordinary revenues over ordinary and capital expenditure (less war) about 25 per cent of the war expenditure will be met, practically the same percentage as was available in the previous year, although the war expenditure has been \$47,000,000 greater.

The figures for 1918-19 are: Ordinary revenue, \$205,230,308; less ordinary expenditure, \$196,073,805; capital expenditure less war, \$16,899,809; surplus of revenue over ordinary and capital expenditure, less war, \$92,257,194. Revenues from customs and excise are growing in spite of prohibition. During the year customs brought in \$147,740,000, and excise

\$30,011,000. In the previous year the revenues were: Customs, \$143,311,000; excise, \$26,677,000.

The post office is the only revenue which shows a reduction. It decreased during the year by about \$600,000. Ordinary expenditure was increased by approximately \$4,000,000. Within the last 12 months the net debt of the Dominion has grown from \$1,106,394,000 to \$1,438,377,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Pacific Railway was recently charged under the Dominion order-in-council concerning prohibition with having transported liquor into and through a prohibited area. From the evidence it appeared that the C. P. R. accepted a consignment of 54 cases of whisky from the National Wine & Spirit Company at Montreal consigned to a licensed hotel keeper at Notre Dame de Salette, a wet center. The car containing the whisky was shipped to Ottawa in an unsealed car, and it was seized by the police. The police magistrate found the company guilty of the charge, but at the request of its counsel deferred sentence. It is likely that the judgment will be appealed.

SMUGGLING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Laden with whisky and wine a small fast-moving yacht was seized at the Amherstburg dock as it was about to tie up and three young men were arrested charged with smuggling. It is alleged that an illicit whisky traffic has been carried on for a long time between Toledo and Amherstburg, and the police believe that they have the leaders in the trio now in jail.

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NORTH DAKOTA PLAN DISCUSSED

Non-Partisan League Proposal to Bond State for Several Mil- lions Described as Economic Venture on Socialistic Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—An economic experiment along socialistic lines is being tried in North Dakota in the program of the Non-Partisan League, and the experiment is unique in that mainly farmers are concerned, for the State has no large industrial centers, said John H. Lewis, a lawyer of Minot, North Dakota, who is on a visit to eastern cities, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Lewis has been active in government aid work in his State, a Four-Minute man, and a close observer of the Non-Partisan League movement. In reality an easterner with western experience, his views on the effects of the league's activities are particularly interesting.

"My opinions are not based upon either a strong bias for the league or against it," he explained at the outset. "The business men of the towns and cities seem to be largely against the plans of the league to bond the State for several millions of dollars to carry out this experiment, and a referendum is being sought upon the laws recently enacted by the Legislature at the instance of the league."

State Said to Favor Experiment

"It will be necessary to obtain 30 per cent of the voters' signatures to the petition for this referendum, under the law, although the Governor indicated when the bills were before the Legislature that he would call a special election if 15 per cent of the voters signed a petition for a referendum. Whether the 15 or 30 per cent is obtained, I would say that the temper of the State as a whole is to try the experiment, and the referendum, I believe, will support the new laws. The league was strong enough to elect a Legislature favorable to its plans, and for that reason I forecast the result of a referendum as favorable to the league."

To carry out its program the league used its influence to have adopted a number of amendments to the Constitution of North Dakota. These amendments will permit the State to build grain elevators, warehouses, mills for manufacturing flour, and to institute home-building associations, among other projects, and the estimated cost, to be financed by bond issues, is from \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Lewis said many business men thought this a program which might make the State bankrupt, if it failed to meet the expectations of the officers of the league. The possibility of higher taxes also is causing them some concern.

"As for the way the scheme would work out, I am not prepared to say," he commented. "On the legal side the question, it seems to me, hinges upon whether the purposes of the league are public purposes. Under the new amendments to the state Constitution they undoubtedly are, but the limitations of the federal Constitution remain to be considered. There has been a tendency of late for the courts to broaden their interpretation of public purposes. If the league's purposes should be declared public purposes, there still would remain the question of their economic value. They are frankly socialistic in conception, but that does not mean they are inherently wrong. The first application of their ideas might work out disastrously from an economic

viewpoint and still the ideas may be sound. Personally, I have always felt inclined to see the people try new ideas, though not too hastily nor on too large a scale.

Advanced Feature of Program

"Perhaps the most advanced feature of the league's program, from a legal viewpoint, is the granting of the right of eminent domain to the proposed home-building association. As I understand the law, the State, through the association, would have the right to take a citizen's property in any home-building plan that might be devised. While the officers of the league scout the possibility of any exercise of this right that would work hardship, there is some apprehension over the provision. The league's housing plans unquestionably are novel, though not necessarily wrong. I am more interested in the legal question involved in the new application of the right of eminent domain. "Speaking from a general rather than a specific knowledge of the league, I feel that it would be better if there were a more democratic control. The farmers should have a more direct voice in shaping its policies than they now appear to have. This is true especially of the league's cooperative stores, which the farmers patronize on a plan that gives them no ownership of the stock and consequently no real part in the management. I am not familiar with the differences which are reported to have arisen between some state officers and the president of the league."

Mr. Lewis said that North Dakota as a whole had done its full part in helping to win the war. The league officials at times, he thought, were more absorbed in their own plans for advancing the league than they were in winning the war, while his opinion was that everything should be subordinated to the needs of the government. The opposition to the league is active, he said, but has not become organized with anything like the efficiency of the league. Therefore, he expects the great experiment to be tried, and expressed faith that North Dakota would come out of it creditably, however it may terminate.

WARDEN TO FOLLOW OSBORNE POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

OSKISING, New York.—The new warden at Sing Sing prison, succeeding William H. Moyer, is Edward V. Brophy, a former judge of Port Chester, New York. Apparently, under his regime, the Mutual Welfare League, organized when Thomas Mott Osborne was warden, and curtailed while Mr. Moyer was in charge, will be continued and encouraged. On Mr. Brophy's first day at the prison such an announcement was cheered by the inmates. The new warden asked for a square deal and promised one, and later the officers of the league assured him of the support of their organization.

ITALY TO DECORATE A. E. F. REGIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—After the three hundred thirty-second United States regiment marches up Fifth Avenue next Monday, Gen. Emilio Gaglianelli, representing the King and the people of Italy, will confer medals upon its members, in Central Park. This is the regiment which fought in Italy, and the ceremony is to mark that country's formal acknowledgment of its gratitude to the United States, and to this regiment in particular, for its assistance in the war. The regiment was recruited from Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO AND THE RADICAL PARTIES

Revolutionary Organizations of United States Planning Meet- ings During Spring and Sum- mer—Time Table of Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Radical and revolutionary organizations of the country have projected meetings for Chicago this summer, which, aside from designating Chicago as the radical capital of the nation, forecast considerable radical organization, consolidation, and activity in the United States in the immediate future.

Among those interested in, or to be invited to conventions or conferences here, which, of course, will be separate one from another, are the I. W. W., the Socialist Party, the Chicago Labor Party, the Committee of Forty-Eight, the National Party, and the Non-Partisan League.

As a matter of fact Chicago has right along been the central organization point for Socialists and I. W. W., though extreme radicalism has taken much deeper root in the far west than here, while the movement to put organized labor of the American Federation of Labor in politics had its initial propulsion from the Chicago Federation of Labor. Chicago is not radical, but it is centrally located and has enough radical opinion to form a fair sounding board.

The time table of events is roughly as follows:

April 28, I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers convention; week of May 1, and continuing perhaps 10 days, general convention of the I. W. W.; July 3, conference to demand the release of political prisoners, originating with the Socialist Party; in the summer, preliminary conference called by Chicago Labor Party with object of forming a national party based on farm and city workers; possibly coincident, conference called by Committee of Forty-Eight, with which National Party is sympathetic; also in summer, possible national convention of Socialist Party.

Large Attendance Expected

Discussing the I. W. W. meetings here, Thomas Whitehead, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that they expected a considerable attendance at the I. W. W. convention the first week in May, but were not looking for a big meeting of the Marine Transport Workers. They had had difficulty in getting in touch with transport workers from foreign ports. Organization would be the chief business of the main convention. Haywood was expected to get out of the penitentiary in about a week and to be present.

The "amnesty convention" of July 3 was described by Adolph Germer, secretary of the Socialist Party, as being a non-partisan conference to demand the release of political prisoners, such being all indicted or imprisoned under the Espionage Law, including Socialists, I. W. W., conscientious objectors, etc. Other organizations, including some labor unions, were planning to attend, he said. The meeting had been set on foot by the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, he added. It was not assumed that the Socialist Party would hold a special convention, he said, but that on a referendum on the subject would close May 28.

Need for National Party

Morton L. Johnson, secretary of the Chicago Labor Party, has declared that the party was convinced of the

necessity of projecting a National Party on the basis of the workers in the city and the workers on the farms. A committee was being appointed to study the situation. This would issue a call for a preliminary conference, and this conference was expected to issue a definite call for a convention. The time for the preliminary conference would be the early summer, the convention in the fall.

E. M. Winston, acting secretary of the National Party, said at party offices here that the National Party itself was taking no step toward calling a conference, but that it was greatly interested in getting together the progressive elements of the country and stood ready to abandon the National Party organization, "when ever another movement appears which seems likely to bring about the object we have in view."

"We are, therefore," Mr. Winston continued, "in sympathy with every movement which tends to this end and are glad to encourage it." National Party leaders are furthering the plans of the Committee of Forty-Eight, which is anticipating a conference this spring or summer. The general impression is that Chicago provides the logical place. This conference will probably be in conjunction with other elements, such as organized labor and the Non-Partisan League.

SOCIALIST ALDERMAN SEEKS TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Maurice Calman, one of the Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen, has asked permission of his party to resign his seat. He was the only one of the seven Socialist members who did not sign the recent open letter to Mayor Hylan criticizing the latter's utterances against socialism. It is said that Mr. Calman intends to urge Socialists to support the Victory Loan, and that this is the point upon which he has really split with his fellow members.

WOMEN ASK PLACE IN LEAGUE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Women's Party has decided to telegraph the following message to the Peace Conference at Paris: "The National Feminist Party of Argentina asks for the admission of women to the assembly and council of the League of Nations. In its present form, the covenant is unjust."

CHEMISTS TELL OF WORK DURING WAR

American Chemical Society Con- vention Speakers Point Out Their Cooperation With the Government of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—The splendid cooperation between American chemical industries and the United States Government during the war was pointed out on numerous occasions at the American Chemical Society convention here, last week, but no more striking instance was disclosed than one brought out in the closing hours. In a report, William J. Matheson, president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, said:

"Before the war Germany was sending to the United States annually dyestuffs valued at \$25,000,000. Today's prices would make the value of these \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. In an attempt to meet America's needs, the National company sold in the early days of the war a color called alizarine sapphire, which at that time cost \$1000 a pound to manufacture, for \$20 a pound. Ultimately the company will be able to handle this color in sufficient quantities to sell it for \$10 a pound, so rapid has been the progress of dye manufacturing methods in the United States."

The convention's chief points of general interest were the discussion of America's war record in dyestuffs and the production of chemical gases for offensive warfare. The other speeches were of a technical character and proved of intense interest to the chemists themselves. The convention, known as the "Victory Meeting," bristled with patriotic ardor.

"It is not extravagant to declare that there is nothing in the category of chemical enigmas which Americans cannot solve," said Edgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. "Let the old American spirit become our spirit of chemistry. We must not step backward. Let us resuscitate old industries, if desirable, and develop new industries. Let us jealously protect those in this country who came forward with financial aid to further the industries which are and which may be inaugurated."

It was brought out that the bureau

of chemistry during the war had had plenty to do. It was shown how canvas for tent cloth and army uses was treated with a solution of copper and ammonia for resistance to weather so effectively that it would not mildew after months of exposure. Leather for shoes, saddles, and harness was also subjected to waterproofing treatments and tests, so that the American soldiers might have the best of equipment. Furthermore, the bureau of chemistry has been devising waterproof papers for wrapping military supplies and protecting them against the dampness of ocean voyages.

One of the questions occupying the attention of chemists here, it was shown, is a substitute for platinum, of which there is a shortage, for use in jewelry, electrical apparatus, and in bombs, explosive devices, and aeroplane attachments. Of the alloys and mixtures of metals made, palau and rhotanium have been most satisfactory. During three or four years of intensive chemistry as applied to the manufacture of glass, it was stated, makers in this country have produced a glass of quality to equal that on which overseas competitors have worked for generations. This glass is used in opera glasses, telescopes, cameras, and apparatus.

BOSTON BILL NOT FAVORED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By a vote of 9 to 6, the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature decided yesterday to report against the bills to increase the membership of the Boston City Council to 16 or 17.

MORE VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Delegates to the convention of the eastern section of the International Association of Teachers of Printing in session here yesterday went on record as favoring further extension of vocational training and a system of continuation education whereby boys and girls would be under the control of the State for a limited number of hours each week up to the age of 16 or 18. Lewis Carris, assistant to the chief of the Federal Board of Education, Washington, District of Columbia, spoke on "Americanization." He said the country is not training enough persons for the trades, and he believes no person is properly educated who is not able to perform a service society needs and is willing to pay for.

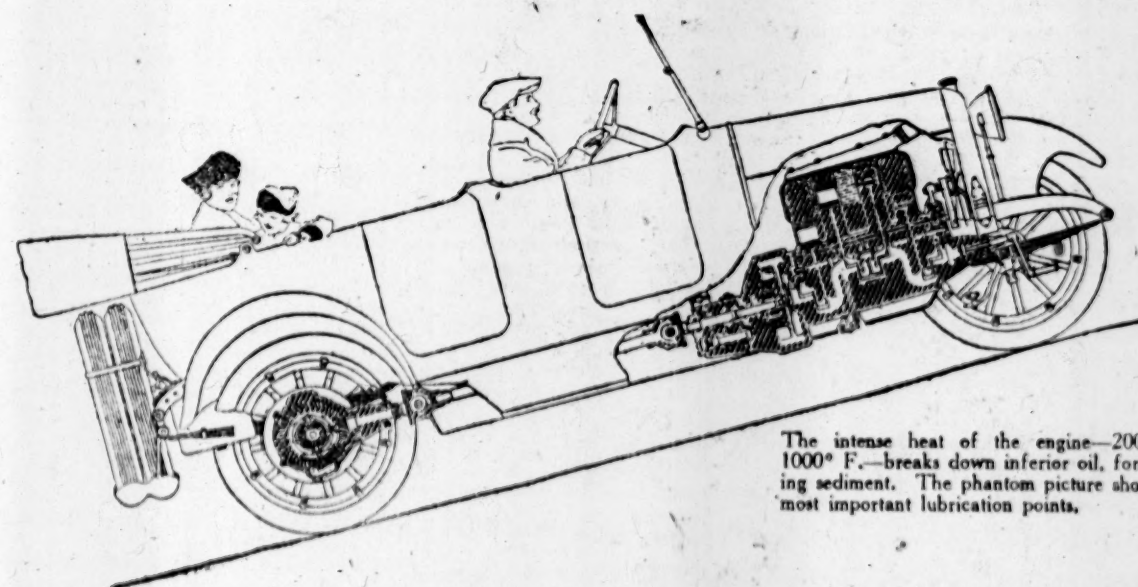
OCCUPATIONAL TAX LEVIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Under Cincinnati's newly enacted ordinance, occupational tax payments are now being made to the city auditor. Through an extended schedule of taxes, employers and professional men are expected to pay several hundred thousand dollars a year into the city treasury to help make up the deficit which the municipality is facing. The tax is based both on the nature of the business operated and upon the number of employees. While it is called an occupational tax, the levy falls upon the employer rather than on the employees.

Gerhardt & Co.

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New York

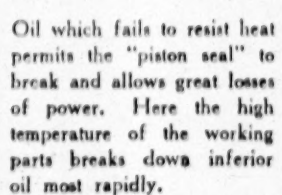
Special Display
of Model Hats
during Month of April
Moderate Prices



The intense heat of the engine—200°-1000° F.—breaks down inferior oil, forming sediment. The phantom picture shows most important lubrication points.

How the intense heat of your engine
produces sediment in your oil

Sediment damages your engine because it has no lubricating power



Oil which fails to resist heat permits the "piston seal" to break and allows great losses of power. Here the high temperature of the working parts breaks down inferior oil most rapidly.

BETWEEN the cylinder walls and the flying pistons of every cylinder of your car—no matter how tight the fit—must be

clearance space. Unless this space is kept filled by a film of oil, a long chain of engine troubles begins.

Even in ordinary running the pistons work at lightning speed. With the average car, at 35 miles an hour, they are driven up and down 1500 times a minute. Heat as high as 3000° F. is developed by the explosions. Yet a film of oil, never more than 3-1000 of an inch thick in the midst of the intense heat developed on the cylinder walls, must continue unbroken between the metal surfaces. If the oil film fails at this point, becomes "patchy" or breaks, engine trouble begins instantly.

The hidden toll taken by sediment

Ordinary oil breaks down under heat, forming a large part of its bulk in sediment.

This sediment has no lubricating value and crowds out good oil on the bearings and other fast moving parts. Sediment causes premature wear which will cut the life of the engine in two. This is the hidden toll taken by sediment in your oil.

After years of experiment Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This—the famous Faulkner Process—is used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

The striking superiority of Veedol over ordinary oil is clearly illustrated by the Sediment Test shown at the left. The left hand bottle of ordinary oil contains seven times as much sediment as Veedol. Veedol, shown in the right hand bottle, reduces sediment 86%.

Make this simple test
Remove oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Then drain all kerosene and refill with one quart Veedol. Turn the engine over about ten times with crank or run for ten seconds on self-starter to remove kerosene left in connecting rod troughs or hollow crank shaft and oil tubes. Drain mixture of kerosene and oil and refill to proper level with correct grade of Veedol.



Ordinary oil after use
Veedol after use
Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running

A test run on familiar roads will show that your car has new pickup and power. It takes hills on high that formerly required pulling in intermediate. Watch for several days and you will find that oil and gasoline consumption have been decreased.

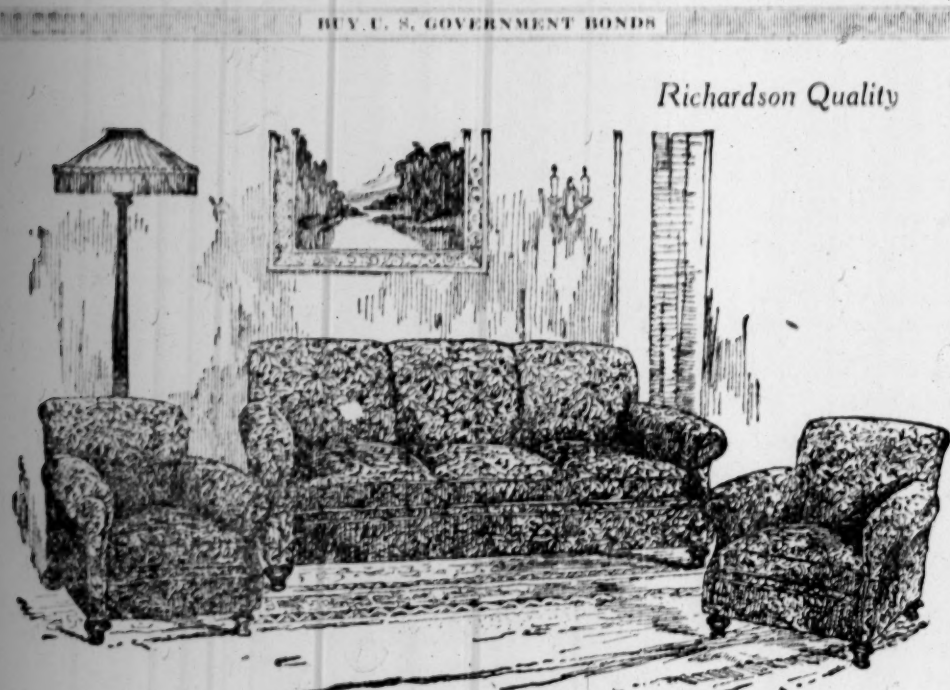
Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmissions; Differentials; Oils and their Characteristics; Oil Refining. It also contains the Veedol lubrication chart giving the correct grade of Veedol to use for your automobile, motor-boat, tractor and motorcycle, for both summer and winter. This book should save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

KANSAS EXPECTS
GOOD TRACK TEAM

Distance Runs Promise to Be the Strongest Events With L. W. Deewall, a Missouri Valley Star, Leading Mile Runner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—Trainer W. O. Hamilton is putting his University of Kansas track and field candidates through some strenuous practice work daily in preparation for the outdoor season, and while there are not so many stars among the candidates as might be hoped for, prospects of turning out a representative team for Missouri Valley Conference competition are considered quite bright.

The two sprints do not promise to be very strong points in the Kansas scoring this spring. Marshall Haddock '21, who is also the best man in the weight events, is the leading candidate for the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He showed very good form in the 50-yard dash against the University of Missouri indoors, and should pick up points in the shorter distance in most of the M. V. meets.

D. H. O'Leary '19 is the leading man in the 400-yard dash and he should finish well up with the leaders. He has made a fine showing in races in which he met Lieut. R. I. Simpson, the former University of Missouri star, and if he reaches top form, he will win a first for his college in most of the meets he enters. Merle Clift '20, appears to be the next best man in this event.

H. D. Rodkey '20 is the best of the half-milers, having been shifted to that event from the running high jump. He had little difficulty winning the half in the indoor meet with Missouri in the very good time of 2m. 3s.

Strong in Mile Run

When it comes to the one and two mile runs, Kansas appears to be very strong. L. W. Deewall '21 is rated as one of the best milers in the Missouri Valley, and he won that event against University of Missouri in the very excellent time of 4m. 51s., as the track was very slow. J. P. O'Connell '21, a newcomer, is making a good running mate for Deewall. M. A. Hanna '20 and R. R. Ogelsby '20 are the best men in the two mile run, the latter being a letter man from the 1918 team. Both of them are capable of making the distance in 10m. 30s. or better.

H. N. Hobart '19 is the best of the hurdlers, in which events Kansas is not at all strong. He is a new man to this event, but appears to be learning rapidly and may yet pick up a number of points for his college. D. R. Welty '20 is doing some fair hurdling.

If Rodkey does any jumping, he should pick up a few points. The only other man of promise is C. F. Butcher '19, who is good for about 5ft. 8in. Charles Heizer '21 is doing fairly well in the pole vault, but is hardly an 11-foot man.

There is a great scarcity of good weight men, Haddock being the best, and he should pick up some points in these events. W. P. Liggett '21 is the next best, but will hardly win many points this year. The relay team is not a very fast one, although three members of it are good runners. They are O'Leary, Clift, and Rodkey. The fourth place seems to lie between A. H. Torrey '20 and Deewall.

COLLEGE STARS IN
SPECIAL EVENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—An unusually large number of star athletes from colleges in the east and middle west are entered in the special events on the first day's program of the University of Pennsylvania's Relay Carnival to be held on April 25 and 26. There are 16 entries in the Pentathlon.

With such entries as W. H. Hamilton of Northwestern University, J. M. Murray of Dartmouth College, Brickley of University of Pittsburgh, Capt. Bernard Brown of Syracuse University, and T. P. Heffelfinger of Yale University, fast time is expected. In the 56-pound weight, Dartmouth will be represented by L. H. Weld and K. C. Bevan, Harvard by Capt. Ames Stevens.

E. O. Gourdin and C. G. Krogness of Harvard are entered for the hop, step, and jump.

ZEIDER MAY MANAGE CLUB
TOLEDO, Ohio—Rollie Zeider, a scout for the Chicago National League Baseball Club, will be manager of the Toledo American Association team this season. If President Fred Mitchell will release him. This information is given by R. P. Brenahan, president of the local club, who has retired as manager.

BRENTFORD WINS
CLOSE CONTEST

Defeats Crystal Palace in a London Combination Football Game by a Score of 3 to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Brentford turned out in an association football game against the Crystal Palace on March 22, and in view of the stern contest anticipated, the leaders of the London combination took with them their strongest team. They won the match by 3 goals to 2, but they had to play at the top of their form to make victory certain, and, as a matter of fact, it was a matter of surprise that the Palace forwards did not secure the goals which they seemed to deserve for the greater part of the game. The Brentford pivot was shadowed very closely by the home center and was unable to put in many of those lightning dashes with which his name is familiar—at any rate, with success.

The result of the match, however, made up for the lack of any individual successes, and the club secured the necessary two points which is awarded for a win in the competition matches. Woolwich Arsenal, the second club in the table, entertained West Ham. The home side won by 3 goals to 2, but the visitors were handicapped by the retirement of their goal-keeper early in the game. Max Woosnam, captain of the Cambridge University eleven, played center-half for Chelsea in their encounter with Tottenham Hotspurs, and celebrated his captaincy of the side by scoring the only goal that came Chelsea's way. Although playing on their own ground, Chelsea lost by 2 goals to 1. Fulham won by the only goal of the game with Queen's Park Rangers, as did Millwall against Clapton Orient, these games completing the London Combination program.

RESULTS OF COMBINATION COMPETITION TO MARCH 22

Goals	Pts	W	L	D	For	Agst
Brentford	31	14	4	4	51	36
The Arsenal	31	14	4	4	51	36
Fulham	31	14	4	4	47	35
West Ham	31	14	4	4	45	34
Queen's Park	31	14	4	4	45	34
Chelsea	31	14	4	4	45	34
Crystal Palace	31	14	4	4	45	34
Tottenham	31	14	4	4	45	34
Millwall	31	14	4	4	45	34
Clapton Orient	31	14	4	4	45	34

Stoke returned to the second place in the Lancashire section of the League on Saturday, partly as the result of their own victory against Burnley by 2 to 1 and partly through the defeat of Liverpool by Stockport County by a similar score. It is yet possible for this state of affairs to be reversed, for although Stoke have the lead by one point, they played one match more than their rivals. Everton were once again on the winning side, beating Rochdale by 3 to 1 before 20,000 spectators. Blackpool ran up a big total of five goals against Southport, who failed to find the net. The remainder of the games in this section concluded as follows:

Bolton Wanderers 2, Manchester City 1.
Manchester United 2, Bury 0.
Preston North End 2, Oldham Athletic 1.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Burnley Port Vale 3.

In the Yorkshire Section the event of the day was the heavy defeat of Notts County by 5 to 1 at the hands of Leicester Fosse. The main competition of the league has now been practically completed and this fact doubt accounts for some unexpected results now to hand. It is worthy of remark that Notts Forest were beaten by 2 to 1 by Birmingham. Seven goals were scored at Rotherham where Barnsley, the visitors, only secured two. A local encounter between the two Sheffield clubs ended in a victory for the United by 2 to 0. Other results were:

Grimsby 1, Coventry 1.
Leeds City 3, Huddersfield 0.
Hull City 2, Lincoln 1.

RESULTS OF LANCASHIRE SECTION TO MARCH 22

Goals	Pts	W	L	D	For	Agst
Everton	29	14	4	4	51	36
Stoke	29	14	4	4	51	36
Liverpool	29	14	4	4	47	35
Mech's City	29	14	4	4	45	34
Bolton	29	14	4	4	45	34
South Vauxhall	29	14	4	4	45	34
Stockport Co.	29	14	4	4	45	34
Preston N. E.	29	14	4	4	45	34
Rochdale	29	14	4	4	45	34
Port Vale	29	14	4	4	45	34
Manch'r Utd.	29	14	4	4	45	34
Blackpool	29	14	4	4	45	34
Burnley	29	14	4	4	45	34
Bury	29	14	4	4	45	34
Oldham A.D.	29	14	4	4	45	34
Black'n R.	29	14	4	4	45	34

TWO HARVARD CAPTAINS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Two new captains were elected at Harvard University this week. J. D. Hale '19 was elected captain of the varsity lacrosse team and Gardner Tilton '20 was elected captain of the varsity swimming team. Hale was captain of his freshman lacrosse team.

MISSOURI LACKS
TENNIS PLAYERS

Little Likelihood of That University Having a Varsity Team This Spring, as Only One Veteran Is Back at College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—It is more than probable that the University of Missouri will not have a varsity lawn tennis team this spring. This is due to the fact that there is a dearth of tennis players in the university, and also to the fact that the committee on intercollegiate athletics is following the policy of curtailing intercollegiate sports as far as possible, to cut down expenses. The decreased attendance at athletic events left a deficit in the treasury of the department, and tennis is one of the sports that does not pay for itself.

In the past, Missouri has scheduled each year one dual tennis contest, usually with the University of Kansas, and has entered the Missouri Valley Conference championship tournament. This year no dual meet has been scheduled. The date of the conference tournament was set for the last Saturday in May, at Ames, Iowa, to be held the same day as the Valley track meet. A Missouri Valley Conference ruling makes it necessary for four members of the conference to enter teams before the tennis meet can be held. Thus far no college in the conference has sent in an entry to the tennis committee of the conference.

Only one member of last year's Missouri team is back in college this year. He is Lee Schnelker.

C. F. WATSON JR.
HAS LOW SCORE

Baltusrol Golf Club Player Wins Qualifying Round Medal in Pinehurst Mid-April Tourney

PINEHURST, North Carolina—Playing very good golf, C. F. Watson Jr., of the Baltusrol Golf Club, was the winner of the qualifying round gold medal in the annual mid-April tournament here with a card of 80. This was two strokes better than the card turned in by E. C. Beall of the Uniontown Country Club, United North and South champion, who finished second. Third place resulted in a tie between F. C. Newton of the Country Club, runner-up to Beall in the United North and South tournament, and H. V. Seggerman of the Englewood Country Club, and F. L. Scofield of the Woodway Club.

There were 85 golfers who started, and the highest card to qualify in the first division of match play was 91, five players being tied for last place. In the playoff L. D. Pierce of the Ekwanok Country Club won the place by winning the first hole in better than par. The summary of the first division qualifiers follows:

Out In Ttl	Pts
C. F. Watson Jr., Baltusrol	41 29 80
E. C. Beall, Uniontown	42 42 82
F. L. Scofield, Woodway	42 41 83
F. Newton, Brookline	44 39 83
H. V. Seggerman, Englewood	40 43 83
H. C. Fowles, Oakmont	41 43 84
H. G. Phillips, Moore County	41 43 84
C. L. Becker, Philadelphia	42 42 84
T. W. D. Turner, Wanaika	43 41 84
C. B. Hudson, North Folk	43 41 84
A. T. Robert, Detroit	42 42 84
Tom Morrison, Oakmont	43 41 84
N. Shurd, Pittsburgh	44 40 84
E. S. Darforth, North Folk	45 39 84
E. H. Wiswell, Montclair	42 42 84
L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok	45 39 84

NAMES SCHEDULE COMMITTEE

LOWELL, Massachusetts—John Conley of Worcester, representing the Haverhill team; Charles Wagner, representing the Portland, Maine, team; and Fred Parent, representing the Lewiston, Maine, team of the reorganized New England League, have been named as a schedule committee. They will make their report at a meeting of the league in Lawrence, Thursday, April 24.

MEMPHIS BUYS TWO

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Purchase of Pitcher Goodbrod from the Brooklyn Nationals and of infielder Mooers from the New York Americans has been announced by Manager Barger of the Memphis Southern Association team.

CUNARD
ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Carmania Apr. 26
Aquitania May 3
Ordnua May 10
Royal George May 12
Caronia May 17
Carmania May 24

NEW YORK TO HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia Apr. 24

NEW YORK TO U. K. PORT
Vauban Apr. 26

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
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LEWIS DEFEATS
C. J. STEINBUGLER

First Victory for the Winner and First Defeat for the Loser in Poggenburg Billiard Cup Play

POGGENBURG BILLIARD CLUB

Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
R. M. Steinbugler	3	0	38 1,000
C. J. Steinbugler	3	1	30 750
C. E. White	2	1	40 666
S. M. Brussel	2	1	22 565
Julian Rice	1	2	27 333
J. R. Langdon	1	2	18 333
Charles Worcester	1	2	34 333
L. A. Servatius	1	3	37 250
C. R. Lewis	1	3	23 250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The chief upset in the Poggenburg billiard cup 18.2 balkline amateur handicap tournament which is being played at the rooms of the National Recreation Academy, Brooklyn, took place Tuesday when C. R. Lewis defeated C. J. Steinbugler in one of the two games played by a score of 115 to 95. The other game was won by S. M. Brussel, who defeated L. A. Servatius 115 to 44.

This year no dual meet has been scheduled. The date of the conference tournament was set for the last Saturday in May, at Ames, Iowa, to be held the same day as the Valley track meet. A Missouri Valley Conference ruling makes it necessary for four members of the conference to enter teams before the tennis meet can be held. Thus far no college in the conference has sent in an entry to the tennis committee of the conference.

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SIX MICHIGAN MEN
FOR DRAKE RELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Six athletes representing the University of Michigan have left for Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the annual Drake University relays Saturday. With two seasons of Western Conference track success behind them, the Wolverines believe they have an excellent chance to capture chief honors. Michigan has thrice successfully won second place in the Drake contest.

The Michigan squad consists of C. E. Johnson '20 and R. C. Losch '20 in the invitation 100-yard dash; P. W. Burkholder '21, W. R. Leese '21, E. H. Butler '20, and D. K. Messner '20 in the one-mile relay, and Leese, Butler, Johnson, and Losch in the half-mile relay.

ATHLETIC NOTES

LONDON, England—In the Northern Victory League, March 15, Newcastle United and Scotswood drew 2 all in an association football game. By scores of 2 to 1 both South Shields and Sunderland won their games, with Hartlepool and Middlesbrough.

Northumberland County are contemplating fielding cricket sides this season against Durham County and the Canadians and have already commenced practice.

The association football game between England and Scotland has been fixed for the Hampden Park ground, May 3. The ground, which is one of the finest in Scotland, belongs to the Queen's Park Club.

Cambridge University Boat Club has accepted Oxford's challenge to an eight-oared race at Henley this season.

Watson's and Fettes College have tied for the rugby football championship of the Scottish schools, it being found impossible to lengthen the season so as to enable these two teams to meet.

More than 140 clubs have entered next season's competition for the Football Association's cup, the final tie for which is usually played at the Crystal Palace.

A reserve team representing the New Zealanders beat the Royal Air Force rugby football XV at Richmond, March 19, by 3 points to 0. At Honor Oak the same day, the Canadians played a pointless draw with the United Hospitals.

The Cambridge University Association football team beat the Cambridge Town team by 11 goals to love, March 19.

Chelsea beat the Queen's Park Rangers by 2 to 0 in the second round of the London Victory Cup competition for association football clubs. The Chelsea forward line included three internationals.

RUTGERS ELEVEN
HAS EIGHT GAMES

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Eight games appear on the football schedule which has been arranged for the Rutgers College team next fall, and there is one open date yet to be filled. The opening contest will take place Sept. 27, when Ursinus College visits this city, and the last game scheduled is for Nov. 15, when West Virginia University visits New Brunswick. There is little question, however, but what the open date of Nov. 22 will be filled. The schedule as announced follows:

Sept. 27—Ursinus College at New Brunswick.
Oct. 4—University of North Carolina at New Brunswick; 11—Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; 18—Rhode Island State College at New Brunswick; 25—Fordham College at New York.
Nov. 4—Syracuse University at New York; 8—Boston College at Boston; 15—West Virginia University at New Brunswick; 22—Open.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England—A great race in the university final trial for crews of eight was won at Cambridge, March 15, by two seconds, Mr. Bore's crew coming in ahead of Mr. Teal's. Mr. A. A. Swann started the crews and the winners went away at a fast stroke immediately, gaining as much as half a length. The final spurt began at Long Reach, Mr. Teal's crew gradually reducing the gap, but the advantage gained early was too great to be lost, and the race ended as stated.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England—A great race in the university final trial for crews of eight was won at Cambridge, March 15, by two seconds, Mr. Bore's crew coming in ahead of Mr.

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ONTARIO'S COMING

LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir William
Hearst, Premier of the Province of
Ontario, announced in the Legislature
that the form of the ballot which the
government had determined to adopt
for the forthcoming prohibition referen-
dum, will contain the following four
questions: Are you in favor of the
repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?
Are you in favor of the sale of light
beer containing not more than 2.51
per cent alcohol, weight measure,
through government agencies, and
amendments to the Ontario Temper-
ance Act to permit such sale? Are
you in favor of the sale of light beer
containing not more than 2.51 per cent
alcohol, weight measure, in standard
hotels in local municipalities that, by
majority vote, favor such sale, and
amendments to the Ontario Temper-
ance Act to permit such sale? Are
you in favor of the sale of spirituous
and malt liquors through government
agencies, and amendments to the
Ontario Temperance Act to permit
such sale?

It is the intention of the government,
the Premier said, to submit two
bills, one amending the Ontario Tem-
perance Act, and the other entitled
"The Temperance Referendum Act,
1919," the first to remedy any abuses
and relieve any inconveniences that
may now exist, eliminate all private
gain and insure a supply of pure
liquor to those who are entitled under
the law to purchase it; and the second
to regulate the voting of the electors.
The methods which it is proposed to
adopt are that "after the act comes
into force all sales of liquor that can
be lawfully made under the Ontario
Temperance Act, will be made direct
by the government, without interfering
with sales that now can be lawfully
made by druggists, but druggists will
be required to get their supplies from
government stores; the business will
be carried on under the direction and
control of the License Board, which
will maintain a head office in the city
of Toronto, a central warehouse for
the receipt of liquors in quantities and
the distribution of same to sales
agencies, and sales agencies at locations
in the Province suiting the conven-
ience of the public, and having regard
to the requirements of distribution.
The head office will have control of
the taking over of the stocks now
owned by licensed vendors, the buying
of liquors, the determination of the
prices at which the same shall be sold
by the sales agencies, the management
of all matters relating to finance and
the keeping of all records, financial
and statistical. Sales agencies shall
maintain records of a character neces-
sary to keep a running inventory of
stock and records of all necessary
information covering prescriptions
honored, and to give any statistical
or official information desired. No
purchases of liquor are to be made by
sales agencies. These agencies will
be inspected at regular periods and
their work and affairs closely checked
up. Their operations shall be con-
fined to the sale of liquors supplied to
them by the board, all of which shall
be in sealed containers of such char-
acter as the board may determine.
The Temperance Referendum Act
will contain the necessary provisions
for taking the votes of the electors on
the liquor question.

POLICE FORM TRADE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria's
police have organized themselves into a union and affiliated with
the Trades and Labor Council. No one
above the rank of sergeant is admitted.
The policemen have been irritated at
times by what they consider high-
handed actions of the Police Commis-
sioners and have organized with the
object of protesting as a body at sen-
tences passed upon them by the com-
missioners at secret sessions.

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educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in
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work.

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are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

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tion of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception
of the natural relations in social life.

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joy of life in the country. The school home is located in a most attractive
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Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Roger Springs a Surprise

Colton High School enjoyed the reputation of being the best educational institution of its kind in that part of the State. As the largest contributor of graduates to the state university, it attracted great numbers of pupils interested solely in their studies. Although ranking high in scholarships, it was extremely low in athletics. Still there was a certain class who tried loyally to uphold the standards of the school on the gridiron and diamond. Between the students interested in athletics and those not, there existed a hostile feeling. The students of Colton High School governed themselves and, in their House of Representatives, this feeling displayed itself most. A president was elected to it from the senior class, and each of the thirty classrooms sent one representative. These jointly governed the student body, making all the laws, from those relating to conduct to those concerning the earning of letters in school athletics.

The meeting in the House of Representatives one afternoon had seemed long and uninteresting to most of the members, so, when the representative from Room 24 rose and began to speak, no one paid much attention to him. Yet he was in evidence all over, but as the speaker went on, more and more interest was paid to him.

"It has long been the rule," he declared impressively, "that whoever played in the big game with our rival, Whittier, received as a reward the prized insignia of the school and a sweater. I move, Mr. President, that this rule be amended so that, in order to make a letter, it must be necessary for an athlete to play in one-half the league games besides the final one with Whittier. It will make the prize more desired, and the participant who receives it will think more highly of it." The speaker paused a moment and noted with pleasure the interested faces around him.

"It will naturally make the competition keener," he continued, "and develop better athletes. As it is now, many boys go out and, when they have won their letter, which is a comparatively easy thing to do, slacken up in their playing and cease supporting the school. Therefore, I believe the rule, if so amended, will be a good one." Having finished, the delegate sat down, with a self-satisfied smile.

"Is there a second to the motion?" asked the president.

"Second the motion!" called a member from the rear.

Just then a member in the center of the room rose to speak. It was Roger Harrington, the representative of Room 15 and captain-elect of next year's football team. Roger had always been noted for his great diffidence, in regard to speaking before his schoolmates in public; and, elected to the "House of Reps." through his great popularity, he had gone protesting to the meetings to sit silently through them, conscientiously casting his vote but taking no active part in debating the questions under discussion. And so a feeling of surprise rippled through the room when he rose to speak. In fact, Roger wondered at himself, but he was up there now and couldn't sit down.

"Mr. Pres.—I—dent and m—m—members," he began haltingly. "I have just heard the remarks of the last speaker—"

He stopped, at a loss for words, and snickers went up in different parts of the room, which served only to add to his discomfort. He wanted to sit down but, after a moment, pulled himself together. This was harder than any gridiron battle he had ever gone through and he told himself that he would have given anything he had to be out there charging through a line of grunting, panting boys, instead of standing quietly where he was.

"As I was saying," he began again, "you have heard the words of the last speaker—last speaker—Here his knees began to shake and he was sure that the whole room could see his agitation. He looked longingly at the open window. He would have liked to jump through it.

"You have heard the w—w—words of the last speaker—"

Having heard the words of the last speaker three times, open laughter burst out all over the room. The president rapped for order. Then, his audience being thoroughly impressed with the fact that they had heard the words of the last speaker, Roger made a desperate attempt and stumbled on. "Does the member from Room 24 realize the magnitude of the harm he is doing to school athletics, in proposing such an amendment? If not, it is time he was en—lightened." Here the speaker paused again. The feeling of wanting to sit down swept over him once more, but this time not so strongly, and he began to realize that it was merely his fear that was holding him down. In his next words, he commenced to gather strength, and slowly but surely began to conquer his dread. "If this amendment is passed, it will cause the downfall of athletics in this school. Letters would be extremely hard to win and they would be given only to a very few; it would ruin the interest in them."

As he spoke, Roger realized that, if the question were brought to a vote that afternoon, it would be passed, and it must not be. Deferred until the next meeting, it would give him a chance to line up his forces and defeat it. Although it might be doubtful if he could defeat it, there was a possibility, and he must make the best use he could of it. He remembered that his father had once read him a letter from a man who had talked for seven hours in the Senate, in order that a certain bill might not be passed at that session. This, he had been told, was "flustering." This, then, was what he must do; he must manage to delay the vote until the House met the

following Friday. The House invariably met at 2 and adjourned at 3:30. It was then quarter after 3—15 more minutes for him to continue speaking. He had been talking haltingly, as these thoughts flashed through his mind, but now he went boldly on.

"It will make the acquisition of a letter so difficult that only a few star players will obtain it each year. The new candidates will grow disheartened and each term their numbers will decrease, until this school will have ceased to have any representation on diamond and gridiron."

Three of the 15 minutes were gone and Roger essayed sarcasm. "I suppose the gentleman from Room 24 would further like to add to his amendment that, to receive a letter in track, it must be necessary to win first place in all the big meets, instead of acquiring 15 points in 6 meets. Or perhaps the gentleman from Room 24 wishes this school to become a girls' seminary!" On and on he talked. The clock was behind the president and his eyes were riveted on it. It seemed as if he addressed it and it alone. Twenty-five minutes after—27 minutes; the room was becoming impatient, and savagely he started up again. He could not stop now, for victory was too near. What to him seemed his strongest argument came to him and he hurried it out and, as he finished, "Bong!" struck the clock on the half hour. In a moment, the meeting was over. He had won thus far. He fell into his seat, wiped the perspiration from his brows and sat there limply, mechanically watching the other members file out. Several members slapped him on the back, as they passed out, with "Great work, old boy!" "Didn't know you could do it!"

The next week was a busy one for Roger. He called to a meeting such members of last year's football team as had not graduated, and all those who intended going out for it next fall. He also called the captains of track and baseball, with their followings. Once more it was necessary for him to speak, but only for a moment did he shrink; then he sprang to his feet, with a flush of indignation on his face. He told them all that had happened at the meeting; of his efforts to hold the vote over; of the sentiment in favor of the bill that would have passed it, if it had been acted upon; and of his race with the clock. Here he was interrupted by loud applause.

"It is necessary," he concluded, when he had obtained silence, "that 16 representatives be won over to our cause, and it's up to you to get them. As I have told you, it will mean the end of athletics here, and, if this happens, it will be because we have not done our part."

When the meeting was over, the boys broke up into small groups to discuss the situation. The next few days were filled with work for the supporters of athletics. They went to every room, pleaded, begged, and argued, as the case might demand. Thursday night 15 representatives, including Roger, were reported to have pledged themselves to the athletic cause, and Friday was spent in scurrying around to get one more vote. By noon, they had not succeeded, and then Roger remembered that in a tie vote, which this certainly would be from present prospects, the president would have the deciding vote—but the president was the most radical opponent they had. The meeting, therefore, which was held at noon in the Gym was one of gloom. However, one member, more optimistically inclined than the rest, believed they ought, at least, to take a "whack" at him; so the representative of Room 15, considered the most diplomatic of them all, was sent to try his hand at swinging the president into line. Roger saw him during the next period and was informed that the president couldn't be found.

"I guess it's all up with us," he whispered across the aisle.

"It looks that way," came back the reply.

"Still, we won't give up until they have us beaten—we'll stick—"

"Don't let me interrupt your conversation," said the teacher satistically. Both boys stopped suddenly and straightened up. After a tussle with Latin for the next period, the day was over and Roger hurried to the "House of Reps." In five minutes, every place was occupied. A vote was called on the amendment proposed at the last meeting and, one by one, the 30 members voted. Fifteen voted for it, 15 against it. As expected, it was a tie and all eyes were turned toward the president, since it was for him to decide. The president hesitated a moment, then quietly voted "No." For a second, there was absolute silence; then, with an exulting "Whoop!" Roger leaped on to his desk and danced with joy. Later, when he met the president in the locker room, he said, "I thought you were against us?"

"I was," answered the president with a smile, "but I have reformed."

"You certainly gave our side a big surprise," continued Roger.

"No, you are the one that uncorked the surprise," said the president.

"Any fellow that can talk the way you did, could convince a duck that he ought to stay away from the water."

A Thing of Beauty

Vincent Barnard, of Pennsylvania, says that a friend of his, on observing the bird (an oriole) beginning to build, hung out near the prospective nest skeins of many-colored zephyr yarn, which the eager artist readily appropriated. He managed it so that the birds used nearly equal quantities of various high, bright colors, writes John Burroughs, in "Wake Robin." The nest was made unusually deep and capacious, and it may be questioned if such a thing of beauty was ever before woven by the cunning of a bird.



All the coolies began with one voice to scold the unfortunate chokra

Kitty, in India, to Mollie in England

IX

Dear Mollie:

We had several picnics while we were in Mussoorie. I had been to picnics in the plains, where the picnic parties included at least two servants and where tiffin was served in a rest house, with cloth, napkins, knives and forks, very much as it is served in one's own house every day. A hill picnic was something quite new. Our first picnic was quite a simple affair, just our three selves, and a tiffin basket; but, when we set out, we numbered nineteen souls! We had three dandies, and five men to carry each dandi. Yet another coolie carried the tiffin basket. There was a tremendous bustle of counting and calling coolies and a great deal of discussion, before the work was shared out to everybody's satisfaction. I felt as though we were setting out for a week's journey, at least. Mother thought it rather an extravagance to have three dandies. She suggested that two would be enough, as we intended to ride and walk in turn. Dad was rather mysterious about it. He said we should see the reason for the three dandies as the day went on. We set out in great style, all sitting in dandies, joggling along in single file, a coolie carrying the tiffin basket on his head, bringing up the rear.

That walk led us through all kinds of scenery. Only desert and sea were missing. At times, we stood looking down into the plains; it was hard to believe that the shimmering line on the horizon was not old ocean itself. Those sudden views of the plains are one of the wonders of Mussoorie. You walk along a road, with a mountain rising steep up on the one hand, and a precipice on the other. Suddenly, you turn a corner, and there, far down below you, lie the plains. The rivers shine out like silver roads. The towns make patterns of green trees and white houses. On a clear day you can see each house and garden quite distinctly. It is wonderful to stand on a green hillside, in a fresh, cool breeze and look down at the heat. Don't laugh! It is true. There is a quivering, shimmering something over the plains, which I am sure is the hot air rising up from the sunny fields and rivers.

But the plains were not in view all the time. The first part of our journey lay along a level road. On our right rose a steep hillside. On our left we looked miles and miles down a precipice, into the green valley below. Beyond the valley were more mountains and other valleys. I found these wide views very tantalizing. I remember how I planned a walk along a very delightful road, winding along the hillside across the valley. A bird could have flown across in no time. When I came to map out my walk, I found that the only way to reach my road was to walk for miles and miles, down to the bottom of the valley. Arrived in the valley, there would be several miles to walk to reach the opposite hillside, and then a long, steep climb up again to my road. When I tell you that going down into a valley meant going into a hot climate, you will understand that I shouldn't have had a very pleasant walk. The hill roads never run straight. They go winding in and out along the side of the mountains. The coolies and servants, out on their own business, never use the roads. They follow the steep, narrow tracks, called "pug dandies." These run sheer up and down the khud (hillside). Why

they are called "pug dandies," I can't tell you; I suppose the word means "footpath."

Our picnic party followed the winding road to our first stopping place, a babu's house, and here Dad revealed his reason for insisting on having three dandies. We had been walking and were quite ready for a rest. So were the coolies. They folded themselves up like steamer chairs and rested independent of benches, but we looked round in vain for a comfortable seat. Before us was the road, on either side steep khud, covered with thick jungle. Then Dad smilingly pointed to the three dandies, standing in a row, and we sank into their seats with sighs of content. You can't think how funny we looked, like three large babies in three wooden cradles, or like three shipwrecked mariners in as many anchored boats. Our rest was disturbed by the discovery that the coolie with the tiffin basket was missing. The dandi coolies took his absence more calmly than we did. "Oh! he'll come today. He'll be here before tomorrow," they said comfortably. But we were beginning to feel that tiffin time would come before today was much older. We decided to wait until we saw some sign of our tiffin. One of the dandi coolies was sent back to look for the laggard. Presently he turned up, and it was easy to understand why he was so slow. He was just a small boy of possibly fourteen years old. In the bustle of starting, his size had escaped our notice.

"Why have you set this baby to carry the basket?" asked Dad. All the coolies began with one voice to scold the unfortunate chokra (boy), and to demand what he meant by being so small. It was useless to be cross. The chokra wouldn't grow much bigger that day, however much he was scolded. Dad put the tiffin basket in his handi and for the rest of the journey the basket rode, Dad walked, and the little coolie trotted along a gentleman of leisure.

After a long scramble through a steep glen, we came upon a little treeless plateau, which reminded me of moorland scene at home. From this spot we had our last and finest view of the plains. It would have been a delightful place for our picnic. It was level, open, and breezy, but there was no shade. A few yards down a road winding along a wooded hillside brought us to a shaded spot, and there we dumped the three dandies in a row and picnicked, like three friendly fishermen in a dry, green harbor. The coolies retired to a distance and passed the time in their favorite fashion. They produced their grubby, brown blankets, and rolling themselves into sixteen tight parcels, slept soundly until it was time to go home.

The journey back seemed ever so much shorter than the journey out. We must have lightened the tiffin basket quite a lot, for the little coolie trotted back with it quite gayly. I noticed that no one worried if the chokra and his basket fell behind for a mile. The tiffin basket is not nearly so important going home, is it?

Roller-Skating in Business

Roller-skating, once indulged in only for pleasure, has now become an important accomplishment in many business houses. Several large mail order houses in both Chicago and New York require office boys to know how to get about on skates, giving them a carefully worked out route between the different departments.

The Adventure of a Little Brown Bear

Bundy was his name, and he was one of six little bears who lived in a cave, high on the side of a mountain. The other little bears were all well-behaved little cubs, who slept much of the time and never went far away from home. But Bundy, as soon as he could stand on his four wobbly brown legs, was a great trial to his mother, because he would run away to see what was up and down and round about the cave.

He found such strange things every day and met all kinds of animals. Little and big, and asked them all kinds of questions. Why did Peter Rabbit hop? Why did Mr. Fox have such a long, bushy tail? How did Big Cinnamon Bear walk through the woods, without making any noise? Sometimes the animals he met would stop and answer the questions of the bright-eyed little bear, with a saucy tilt to his snout. As Peter Rabbit told Bundy, he hoped because his hind legs were made long—just for hopping, you know, and Mr. Fox said all foxes had bushy tails—why, how they would look without them! Others, like Big Cinnamon Bear, stalked silently by, only giving a low growl, when Bundy tried to imitate his walk through the woods.

As Bundy's legs grew longer and stronger, he went farther and farther from the cave where he lived with his mother and brothers and sisters, but he always came home before the sun went down, to tell them of the wonderful things he had seen and heard on the mountain; that is, until he had his great adventure. It happened this way—the great adventure:

Bundy was taking a drink at a mountain spring one day, when another little bear, just his size, came along. "Ho, ho!" said Bundy. "Have a race?" "Ho, ha!" said the neighbor bear. "I can beat you any day, down the trail." "Try it," said Bundy. So they started and ran and ran as fast as they could go, down the mountain, over rocks and stumps, through little brooks and big woods, and at last out into a clearing. Bundy looked behind and saw neighbor bear going back into the woods, knowing himself beaten in the race, and, apparently, not caring to talk about it. He was just thinking that he would curl up in the sun somewhere and take a nap himself, when he saw, a little farther away, two long, shiny things and, curious as usual, he trotted on to see what they were. He smelt on them, licked them with his tongue, poked them with his paw; they were hard and smooth and shiny and wouldn't move a bit—the queer things! Mother Bear was very wise and would be sure to tell him what they were when he went home; so why bother any more, when here was such a nice, snug place to take a nap. That is, he thought it a nice place when he went to sleep; but, presently, he woke up, going along bumpety, bumpety, bump, bumpety, bumpety. He had never felt such a queer swinging and swaying of things before, and didn't think it nice at all. But after a while it stopped, and, as Bundy was hungry and wanted to go home, he scratched and poked and pushed until he found a place that opened enough for him to crawl through. And then—what do you think? There wasn't any mountain or any woods, but there were, oh, so many strange animals walking along! One had a bump on his back—can you guess what that was? Another had a long trunk that was so queer, he thought that he must ask him what he did with it. But,

before he could catch up with this great, big animal, a man put something round Bundy's neck and patted his head, saying, "Where did you come from, little bear? Wanted to join the circus, did you? Well, then, come along, step lively, and we'll be in the parade."

Bundy was led along with the other animals through the streets, with the band playing and the people clapping their hands to see the circus parade, and he thought it great fun. He wished brother and sister bears could be there, too.

After a while, the animals had their breakfast in a big tent, and he saw what the elephant did with his trunk. Do you know? Bundy was dressed up in a gay scarlet coat and cap, and many, many people came to see the little bear, and threw him candy and peanuts and cake. The man who had led him round in the morning tried to make him stand on his hind legs and dance for the boys and girls. "He will soon learn," he told them, "for he is the best little cub you ever saw. Came all by himself from the mountain, to join the circus. I suppose he crawled into an empty car down there, and, first thing I knew, he was running after the elephant. I am going to teach him all sorts of tricks; you'll see."

For a while Bundy thought being a circus bear was great fun; but, after the people had gone away and it was all dark, and the other animals were fast asleep, he began to think of his home on the mountain side, where the air was cool and fresh, and he could run through the woods all day, and at night snuggle close to his brothers and sisters; he concluded he would rather be just a little brown mountain bear. He gnawed through the rope, which held him fast, with his sharp little teeth, crawled under the tent, and ran away from the circus! How he ran, hunting and hunting for the smooth, shiny rails again, for he thought—the bright little bear—they must lead away and away to the mountain; and sure enough, they did.

When the sun came up, it saw a glad little bear, but a funny looking one, climbing the long trail to his home cave. Bundy had to keep stopping to tell the animals he met all about his great adventure, for his scarlet coat created quite a sensation on the mountain; even grumpy Cinnamon Bear wanted to know how he got it, but he assured him he would not be seen in such a thing—oh, no, never!

Mother Bear gnawed and clawed the rope off in short order, when he finally reached home, you may be sure; and she told all her little cubs never, never to go traveling on railroad tracks. And as for joining a circus, she hoped that she would never have to hear again of any of her family being seen there. Well-brought-up mountain bears roamed free and wild; they did not dance in tents, it was not the place for them at all. Bundy thought so, too, but he did not say so, for, after all, now that he was safely at home again, he thought that he had had quite an adventure.

Baby Seed Song

Little brown brother, oh, little brown brother,
Are you awake in the dark?
Here we lie cozily, close to each other;
Hark to the song of the lark:
"Waken!" the lark says, "waken and dress you;
Put on your green coats and gait,
Blue sky will shine on you, sunshine
caress you;
Waken! 'tis morning—'tis May!"
—Edith Nesbit Bland.

In Shakespearean England

It seems queer to us, when we think that Shakespeare never saw his writings illustrated with pictures nor his plays, presented in a theater, made more real by scenery, such as we are accustomed to enjoy. Evidently the people of the Elizabethan age had an imagination superior to that we have nowadays, writes Anna Curtis Chandler, in "Magic Pictures of the Long Ago."

Just for a moment, let us picture the Elizabethan theater; it was a humble, wooden building, partly thatched and partly open, and the performances took place generally in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the idlest time of the day, and often on Sundays, also. There were little rooms or boxes, for the wealthier patrons, in the galleries and on the platform, but the rest of the people—those in the "pit"—stood or sat on the ground. Not all the theaters were open at the same time, there being summer and winter theaters, and the roofs of the summer theaters extended only over the stage, the passages and the boxes, the area of the "pit" being exposed to the weather. The winter houses were completely covered, thus making the performances take place by candlelight.

Upon a "first night" the prices were doubled, and all were eager to see the first production of a new piece. The "box spectators" often had seats of honor upon the stage, others in the two galleries, while some had stools on the wide platform stage. Those in the body of the house had to stand, and entertained themselves with nuts and apples. . . . A band announced that the opening of the play was near, and flourishes of trumpets that it was begun. The scenes within each act were played without pause, and the trumpets sounded between acts. Only one dramatic piece was played, but variety was obtained in the feats of dancers, tumblers, conjurers, and music between the acts.

At the beginning of the play, the "prologue" appeared, dressed in a long black velvet cloak, humble and subservient in demeanor, symbolizing the submission of the managers and actors to the public will.

The bare boards of the stage were used to represent whatever the play demanded—the throne room in a palace, a battlefield, a mountain, a ship at sea, a forest or a church; and the imagination of the audiences never failed them. The costumes of the actors did not fit the period of the play, but were those of the day, just as the great painters of Italy dressed the characters of Bible stories in costumes of their time. . . . At the back of the stage was a raised platform or balcony, from which hung loose curtains, through which the actors passed to the front of the stage. There was no scenery—except such "properties" as rocks, . . . caves, tables, chairs, and pastboard dishes of food; and, above all, the charms of women in the plays were all taken by men or boys.

Shakespeare, very early in his career, attracted the notice of Elizabeth's court, and in December, 1594, Elizabeth first summoned him to the palace at Greenwich, to play before her. There is an interesting story about Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth. Once when Shakespeare was playing the part of a king, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, she dropped her glove near him, while walking across the stage, to take her place of honor there. The actor took no notice of her in any way, and the Queen, wishing to know whether he did not see her or whether he was determined to preserve the consistency of his part, moved near him again, and dropped her glove. Thereupon Shakespeare picked it up, saying in the character of the monarch he was representing: "And though now bent on this high Embassy, Yet stoop we to take up our cousin's glove."

He then picked up the glove and presented it to his Queen, who was much pleased.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that you were living in England, in Shakespeare's time. You would be brought up very strictly, would have to rise early, dress carefully, and wait upon your parents. When you went to school, you would have to get there at 6 o'clock and stay until 9, when you would have a short intermission for breakfast; think of it—school before breakfast! Then you would go back to school until 11 o'clock. In the afternoon, school began at 1 and lasted until 3, when there was a short recess, and then school until 5:30. How would you like to go to such a school? Shakespeare, who grew up to be a great poet and writer of plays, in the reign of fair Queen Elizabeth, had to do this; yet he had his good times playing games, and, on winter evenings "grown-ups" and children gathered by the fire and told stories, for books were scarce in those days.

Orange Blossoms and Fruit

Have you ever thought that there is a tree on which blossoms and fruit are seen at the same time? I hadn't, until the other day when some one described to me the joy of orange trees, in Florida, during the early spring. There hang the perfect golden balls of the fruit, while alongside are the wax-y-white, almost painfully fragrant blossoms. Of course, the explanation lies in the fact that oranges require almost an entire year to mature. The blossoms which my friends saw on the Florida trees this spring portend the perfect fruit of next year, at just about this same season.

THE HOME FORUM

Pomp in the Factory

In his book, "Early English Adventurers in the East," Arnold Wright describes the gradual growth of the English communities in the East, "which in some cases formed the germs of the great ports and cities of our own time. Established in the first instance by a mere handful of the company's servants—occasionally by no more than a half-dozen—the factories, it well placed, grew in importance until the staff was a complete organization, including the various grades of functionaries into which the covenanted body was divided, the whole representing a fairly large colony. They lived together in the factory, which was usually a roomy building with sleeping apartments grouped about a common room. The latter served the double purpose of a dining hall and a council chamber, and it was also made to do duty as a chapel until the time arrived when the community became large enough to justify the provision of a special room or building for devotional purposes. An appendage of some of the factories and notably of that at Surat, was a beautiful garden in a pleasant situation where in the cool of the evening the exiles might pass a congenial hour or two amid the fruit and the flowers, before partaking of the evening meal.

"A great deal of pomp marked the incoming and outgoing of those in authority in the factory. As early as 1623 the agent at Surat, when he made his public appearances, was preceded by a banner and a saddle horse and was attended by a native company composed of men armed with words and bows and arrows and bearing shields. Later the practice was improved upon, and the merchant adventurers when they went abroad did so in regular procession. At the head of the line went a silk flag—the national emblem—followed by a body of musicians and the chief agent's Arab horses in state trappings. Then came the great man himself, reclining in luxurious ease in a palanquin borne upon the shoulders of four orderlies with two others as reliefs behind. A considerable body of native servants in scarlet uniforms followed. Behind them were the members of council in large coaches drawn by oxen. The tail of the procession was formed by the junior officials, some on horseback, some in carriages.

"Even the ordinary movements of the members of the staff were strictly regulated. The chief and the second in rank had palanquins at their disposal, and the other members of the council, with the chaplain, were honored by having an umbrella borne above them when they left the factory. The less-favored mortals were denied these conveniences with a stern regard for the native laws of etiquette, which demanded that authority should be marked in this special way."

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Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are a few words in the English language which, insignificant in themselves, convey ideas and conjure up associations so tremendous and far-reaching that they seem to epitomize all human experience. Take, for instance, the word faith. It slips lightly off the tongue a hundred times a day, in all sorts of trivial connections, and yet it holds within it that great power which has sustained generations of martyrs, which caused the fires of the Inquisition to be lit, which sent the Pilgrim Fathers on their voyage in the Mayflower, and which has sustained every human being who has accomplished anything permanent for the progress of the world, through all the darkness and despair inevitable to such a mission.

It is probable that a large majority out of every hundred persons have accepted the general standard of thinking and living, and have not exercised the power, even if they have had the desire, to probe into the depths of such subjects. In fact it is hardly too much to say that many people are afraid of thinking for themselves. The minority, however, have possibly tried to anchor to the Apostle's great statement that faith is the substance of things hoped for, but having found no key to the solution of what he really meant by that statement, they have been inclined, if not forced, to fall back upon the other extreme as expressed by the schoolboy's answer to a question on his examination paper: "Faith is the capacity to believe what you know to be impossible." In the cynical philosophy of that answer, however unconscious it may have been, is expressed with brutal frankness the general attitude of the multitude today, but brutal though it is, it is perhaps more hopeful than the blind superstition of fifty years ago, which could, and did, rest quite satisfied in the attitude which said to the younger generation, "My dear, there are certain things we simply must believe."

That there is something vital, however, about faith, is self-evident when we think of the part it has played in the world; how it has inspired saints and heroes who have expressed, even if they have not fully understood, what the writer to the Hebrews meant by saying it was the substance of things hoped for, and to revive this faith and to explain its nature so that it should never again be lost, is part of the mission of Christian Science.

In Science and Health (p. 27) Mrs. Eddy writes as follows: "Faith is higher and more spiritual than belief. It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood. Human thoughts have their degrees of comparison. Some thoughts are better than others. A belief in Truth is better than a belief in error, but no mortal testimony is founded on the divine rock. Mortal testimony can be shaken. Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual of divine."

Now, to illustrate the truth of that explanation, let anyone recall his early attempts at elementary mathematics. For a long time the average intelligent child does his sums through a blind reliance on, or faith in, what his teacher tells him of the rules, but after a time it dawns on him that he is in touch with a law which will always operate, as long as he uses it in the right way. His faith then becomes understanding which can never be shaken.

Or, to illustrate this point further: The faith of the boy David who faced Goliath was wonderful, and it seems to have been animated by an intelligent confidence in, or understanding of, the power which was impelling him that imparted an imperturbability to his bearing which was most remarkable and which carried him forward after that experience to still greater attainments.

The eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews makes it abundantly clear that the faith illustrated by that great crowd of witnesses was something infinitely more than a blind belief, and the opening statement that faith is the substance of things hoped for, shows what that something is.

It is easy to see in the light of these explanations the reason for the lack of faith in these days. Material sense never had the ability to distinguish between that which is real and that which is unreal, and has been believing that the material is one and the same as the real, and so has based its faith on that which is in its nature insubstantial and transitory. Finding that the supports of this faith fail one after the other, and knowing no other basis from which to work, we think we have lost our faith. The fact, however, is, we never possessed faith, we merely believed, and as Mrs. Eddy points out in the passage already quoted, belief is changeable.

How, then, shall we attain that faith without which the Apostle says it is impossible to please God? It can only come through a right concept of the nature of God. It is impossible to have faith in a God whom we believe to be half Spirit and half matter, half Love and half hate, half Life and half death, for there is nothing trustworthy about such a picture. The boy learns to have faith in his sums because he finds out that the law is trustworthy and never varies, so men learn to have faith in God when they find out by demonstration that He is unchangeable Mind or good, and that therefore all Life or being is unchangeable good. Is it not evident that it was this spir-

itual understanding or faith which enabled Jesus to speak with such authority that people commented upon it, in contrast to the vacillating utterances of the scribes? Is it not this which enabled the Discoverer of Christian Science to face, undaunted, first the scorn and then the fury of the world, her faith being based upon her understanding of the real in contradistinction to the unreal or material, and is it not this same quality which is inspiring the Christian Science movement today, so that the faith shown by works is again taking the place of faith by profession?

"In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, faith and the words corresponding thereto have these two definitions, *trustfulness* and *trustworthiness*. One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's own salvation, with fear and trembling." "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!" expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas that injunction, "Believe . . . and thou shalt be saved!" demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confidence all to God." (Science and Health, p. 23.)

Whistler's Subjects

Though Whistler preferred life in Paris, he found his subjects in London, we read in "The Life of James McNeill Whistler" by E. R. and J. Pennington. "It was not the people he cared for, nor the customs. He was drawn by the beauty that no one had felt with the same intensity and understanding."

"He went to work on the river. In these first years he dated his prints and pictures, as he seldom did later, and 1859 is bitten on many of the Thames plates. He saw the river as no one had seen it before, in its grime and glitter, with its forest of shipping, its endless procession of barges, its grim warehouses, its huge docks, its little waterside inns. And as he saw it so he rendered it, as no one ever had before—as it is. It was left to the American youth to do for London what Rembrandt had done for Amsterdam. There were eleven plates on the Thames during this year. To make them he wandered from Greenwich to Westminster; they included 'Black Lion Warf,' 'Tyzac,' 'Whiteley & Co.' which he never excelled at any period; and in each the warehouses or bridges, the docks or ships, are worked out with a mass and marvel of detail. The pre-Raphaelites were not so faithful to nature, so minute in their rendering. The series was a wonderful achievement for the young man of twenty-five never known to work by his English fellow students, a wonderful achievement for an artist of any age."

"Those who thought he idled in Paris were as sure of his application in London. 'On the Thames he worked tremendously,' Armstrong said, 'not caring then to have people about or to let anyone see too much of his methods.' He stayed for months at Wapping to be near his subjects, though not cutting himself off entirely from his friends. Sir Edward Poynter, Mr. Ionides, Mr. Lennon, Du Maurier visited him. Mr. Ionides recalls long drives down by the Tower and the London docks to get to the place, as out of the way as it then is. He says Whistler lived in a little inn, rather rough, frequented by skippers and barges, close to Wapping steamboat pier. But there is no doubt that much of his work was done from Cherry Gardens, on the other side of the river. . . . At any rate, if he lived at Wapping, he worked a great deal at Cherry Gardens, also often from boats and barges, he told us, and this one can see in the prints. Sometimes he would get stranded in the mud, and at others cut off by the tide. When his friends came, Armstrong wrote, 'they dined at an ordinary restaurant used to be. People who had business at the wharves in the neighborhood dined there, and Jimmie's descriptions of the company were always humorous.'"

The Land of Wild Flowers

The flower that first strikes the eye in traveling through Palestine is the Anemone coronaria. It grows by the wayside, on the hills, and in every part of the country, in bright profusion. In the plain of Gennesaret the anemone covers great stretches of land with its beautiful scarlet and white blossoms, and these are now generally identified with the "lilies of the field." Red is the prevailing color, but white, blue, and purple are also abundant.

The Arabs use the word *sugan* (Hebrew *shugan*, translated "lily" in the Bible) as a general term for flowers of the lily kind, such as tulip, iris, anemone, ranunculus, etc., and hence the references in the Old Testament—as for instance, the "flowers of lilies"—as for instance, the "flowers of lilies" used in the decoration of the temple built by Solomon, the "lily of the valleys" of the Song of Solomon, the "lily" of Hosea—"He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon,"—probably signified any or all of these. To these may, perhaps, be added *Lilium chalcodonum*, or Martagon lily, which is red, as some of the texts would seem to indicate; of rapid growth and a succulent stem.

There are a great many varieties of poppies. . . . Between Jezreel and Tiberias an effect of gradations of yellow is given by tufts of wild chardlock, and the deeper tones of the prickly broom, also the beautiful Spanish variety. Of the white broom, Retama, *raetam*—"juniper"—Canon Tristram says: "This is one of the exquisitely beautiful plants of the country. The gauzy delicate pink and white hues of a whole hillside covered with shrub in blossom, as I have seen it in Gilead, is unsurpassed even by

the apple-blossom of an English orchard. . . ."

In the Jordan valley, on the banks of its tributaries and by the Sea of Galilee, oleanders with dark green leaves and bright pink blossoms stand in fragrant beauty. . . . On the eastern side of the Jordan the oleander becomes a timber-tree twenty-five feet high, its branches bending under the weight of blossom. This neighborhood is specially favored on account of its warm climate, the Lake of Gennesaret lying six hundred and fifty-five feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea. Hence orange trees flourish at Tiberias. . . . At Jaffa, which is the usual landing-place for Jerusalem, are large groves of orange and lemon trees, which scent the air. Here are also palms of different kinds, and

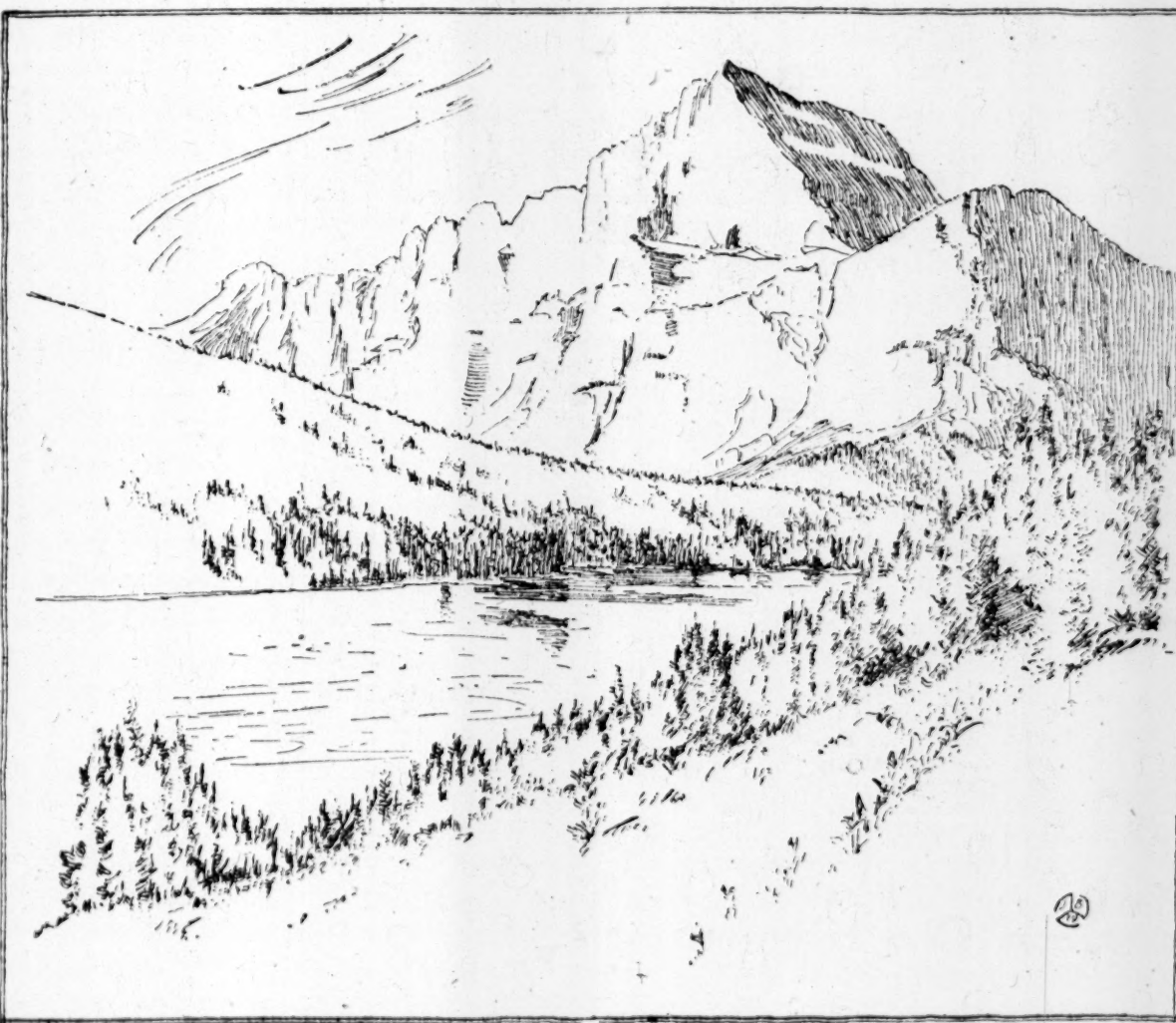
purple masses of Bougainvillea flung over buildings and outhouses in the hotel gardens. . . .

The rose—"The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose," and "I am the rose of Sharon,"—is now generally identified with a yellow and white narcissus, *N. tazetta*, which grows abundantly in the plain of Sharon. It is strongly scented, and the natives of Palestine still delight in its arrowy fragrance, and carry its blossoms about with them in their houses and streets. . . . There are seven species of roses, of which *Rosa Phœnicia*, with panicle white flowers, is common in all parts of the country; the others are found only in the north and in mountain regions. The railway line near Jerusalem passes through the Wady el Ward or Valley of Roses, so named for the roses which are culti-

vated there for the manufacture of the favorite Eastern perfume, attar of roses. . . .

Italian honeysuckle, *Lonicera Etrusca*, climbs on the brushwood throughout the hill districts from Hebron to Lebanon, and traveler's joy, *Clematis vitalba*, on the coast and hills.

Varieties of beautiful tulips are plentiful all over the country; the blue mountain lily, *Ixiolirion montanum*, on hills and fields. Sir M. Grant Duff observed crocuses and merendera in December on the hill behind Nazareth. They are abundant in spring, yellow, white, and blue; and the saffron crocus, *Crocus sativus*, valued for its perfume, is identified with the Hebrew *karkom*, translated "saffron" in Canticles.—Augusta A. Temple, in "Flowers and Trees of Palestine."



Allyn Lake, Glacier National Park

Clouds

Bathed in the tenderest purple of distance
Tinted and shadowed by pencils fair,
Thy battlements hang o'er the slopes
and forests,
Looming sublimely aloft and afar.

—Bayard Taylor.

Dvorák's Treatment of the Scale

"Just what constitutes special power and genius in a man," says Matthew Arnold, "seems often to be his blending with the basis of a national temperament some additional gift or grace not proper to that temperament." And of this we may find a ready illustration in Dvorák's treatment of the scale, an illustration of double interest, partly because it shows one of the most distinctive attributes in his music, partly because even here he stands in direct relation to an ethnological background. We have already seen that the scale now in use among western nations was set in course by the Florentine revolution of 1600, and that it spread from Florence to Paris, and from Paris to Leipzig, until it was finally established by Sebastian Bach. Hence the music of Italy, France, and Germany grew with its growth, developed with its development, and constructed by its means a common body of system and tradition.

With all their divergencies of emotional impulse, the composers of these three countries have this formal point of union, that they accepted the diatonic scale as their unit, and treated the chromatic rather as an appanage and an extension. From this followed an important consequence. For, in the first place, a settled scale is not only a vehicle for melody, it is only a means of modulation, and this latter function comes more into evidence as music becomes more complex and the need of modulation increases. And, in the second place, it is an essential characteristic of the diatonic scale, that some of its notes should be more nearly related than others, and that composers who found their work upon it should therefore acknowledge some modulations as comparatively easy and natural, some as comparatively remote and reconite. Of course, as time goes on, we become familiarized with effects that once appeared violent and extreme, yet even now we recognize certain relative limitations. Alfo's song in "Cavalleria," for example, gives us merely the impression of deliberate defiance, it is not construction but demolition, not freedom but revolt.

For obvious historical reasons, the growth of this scale system left Bohemia altogether untouched. She did not enter the field until this part of the work was completed, she bore no share in the traditions which its gradual evolutions had established in neighboring lands. When therefore she came to the making of her own music, she could look upon this scheme from outside, she could treat it dispassionately, she could take it without any of the limitations that had hitherto marked its course. And in doing so, she produced a result to which the whole history of music affords no exact parallel. Dvorák is the one soli-

Lakes Glimmer in Their Bowl-Like Beds

"Lakes glimmer in their bowl-like beds, the ragged steep about us are flecked with lingering drifts." Ruth Kedzie Wood writes in "The Tourist's Northwest," speaking of Glacier National Park. "Something we mistake for a speck of snow moves on a distant ledge and rises to survey us. Hornaday says the mountain goat is in some respects 'the bravest and hardest of our hoofed animals, and the only one that is practically devoid of fear.' He asserts that 'no animal hooved or clawed' can surpass the feats of the cragmaster."

"Glacier Park goats are particularly callous to intrusion now that the government has barred the gates to hunters and the tourist has taken up the Blackfeet's trail. But our snow-patch stands stiffly with head lowered, menacingly resentful of our passage. Then we perceive the reason. Two smaller specks move into view and share the cranny with the shaggy bulk that is their mother."

"Below the mammoth's lair the path divides. One way leads by Cracker Lake to Allyn and the Many Glacier; the other follows past Grinnell Glacier to Lake McDermott and the pleasant rambling hospice."

In Louisiana

"Is not the season early?" asked Frowenfield.

Mr. Grandissimes believed it was; but then the Creole spring always seemed so, he said.

The land was an inverted firmament of flowers. The birds were an innumerable, busy, joy-compelling multitude, darting and fluttering hither and thither. . . . The orange groves were in blossom; their dark green boughs seemed snowed upon from a cloud of incense, and a listening ear might catch an incessant whispered trickle of falling petals, dropping "as the honeycomb." The magnolia was beginning to add to its dark and shining evergreen foliage frequent sprays of pale new leaves and long, slender, buff buds of others yet to come. The oaks, both the bare-armed and the "green-robed senators," the willows, and the plaquemines were putting out their subdued florescence as if they smiled in grave participation with the laughing gardens. The homes that gave perfection to this beauty were those old, large belvedere colonial villas, of which you may still see here and there one standing, battered into half-ruin, high and broad, among foundries, cotton sheds, junk yards, and longshoremen's hovels, like one unconquered elephant in a wreck of artillery. In Frowenfield's day the "smell of their garments was like Lebanon." They were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges of Cherokee rose or bois-d'arc, under boughs of cedar or pride-of-China, above their groves of orange or down their long, over-arched avenues of oleander; and the lemon and the pomegranate, and the banana, the fig, the shaddock, and at times even the mango and the guava, joined "hands around" and tossed their fragrant locks above the lilies and roses.—George W. Cable, in "The Grandissimes."

It has rained sun upon the fields.
Golden drops glitter on every blade of grass.
It has snowed flakes of summer and light.
Upon our bitter winter's barren shields. . . .
It has rained sun upon the fields.
It has rained here, it has rained there,
Beyond the Channel, the same flowers are found.
The same birds' songs, the same summer scents. . . .
The Earth seems to know we are fighting for her,
She feels our weakness and so takes pains
To make herself still more fair
To stir our zeal and sharpen our regrets.
She seems to tell us to do as these flowers
Which ceaselessly turn toward the sun.
And whose only joy
Before they are mown down, is to have seen the sky.

—Emile Cammaerts (English tr. by Tita Brand-Cammaerts).

Real Geniality

The inborn gentility of some people amounts to genius.—E. P. Whipple.

A Northern Easter

Snow on the slope, and all the mountains whiten.

Black are the trees against a sky of blue.

Crystals a-sparkle, see, the sunbeams brighten.

Tokens of purer loveliness and true.

Bare are the moorlands, brown the dusky heather.

Gray are the rocks beneath a frosty sky;

Pools, dark and peaty, clustering together.

Turquoise and topaz, prisoned jewels, lie.

Softly the pine woods chant their mystic burden.

Murmuring sweetly sway beneath the breeze;

Patient the larches wait their ruby guerdon.

Hope re-awakens Spring amid the trees.

Green are the valleys, with beauties unbeheld.

Bright gleams the Derwent flowing down the dale;

Palm-boughs a-swaying, silver buds and golden.

Fair nodding daffodils, primroses pale. . . .

—Mary G. Cherry.

Goldsmith at Work
In 1759 Goldsmith became the editor of the short-lived Bee, in which occurs his famous "City Night Piece." Out of his contributions to the Public Ledger grew those delicately satirical letters, "The Citizen of the World," which brought him modest fame and two hundred a year. . . . He went to Bath and wrote the life of that king of fops, Beau Nash; finally he became the friend of Dr. Johnson and of the leading artists and literary men of his day. Meanwhile his masterpieces were growing line by line, page by page, in the shade of the tedious publisher's hack-work, which still had to be his chief means of support.

"The Vicar of Wakefield," that wonderful novel which blooms eternally fresh as a whitehorn in May, was written amidst drudgery and debt, and written, too, with a painful care which one little suspects when reading his clear running prose. As William Black has said, "Any young writer who may imagine the power of clear and concise literary expression comes by nature, cannot do better than study, in Mr. Cunningham's big collection of Goldsmith's writings, the continual and minute alterations which the author considered necessary even after the first edition—sometimes when the second and third editions—had been published."

Goethe at the time of publication, said that "The Vicar of Wakefield" was one of the best novels ever written, and called it a "prose-idyll." It is certainly the musical prose of a true poet.—Julian Hill.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

The British Miners' Decision

THE result of the miners' ballot in Great Britain, showing an overwhelming majority in favor of the acceptance of the report of the Sankey Commission concerning improved conditions of labor, as adopted by the government, signalizes the close of one of the most memorable and most crucial labor disputes in the history of the country. Whilst the struggle was in actual progress, during the dark days toward the end of February, when the "Triple Alliance," the miners, the railway men, and the transport workers seemed to be heading for a general strike, with all its disastrous consequences; when the men were frequently refusing to obey their leaders and proclaiming isolated strikes in different districts, it seemed, at times, as if the accustomed common sense of the British workingman was deserting him. A review of the situation, however, today, when it is possible to see every incident in its proper perspective, shows this common sense as by no means lessened, but rather very much enhanced. From the time of the first promulgation of the miners' demands as the result of the Southport conference last January, the attitude of the great mass of the men was, for the most part, characterized by a sincere desire to be reasonable, and to reach a reasonable settlement.

At the time, to be sure, it was often difficult to see the forest for the trees, not only because of the many side issues raised and side incidents occurring, but because of the great wealth of rumor, speculation, and discussion which found space in the press. The plain day-by-day statements, however, of what was actually taking place, as recorded during the past two months by this paper, present a picture of the steady and intelligent working of all parties toward a settlement in a spirit of fine compromise and high statesmanship which is full of promise for the future.

The stages of the argument are clearly marked. First came the demands of the Southport conference: a 30 per cent increase in wages; a six-hour day; full pay for demobilized men who were unemployed, and the nationalization of mines. To these demands the government made a by no means unsympathetic reply. It fully recognized the justice of the miners' insistence on an improved standard of living, but pointed out that it was trustee for all the people and not only for one class, and that, before granting such a large increase in wage, it was bound to consider the effect of an increased cost upon industries dependent upon the coal industry. It proposed, however, to grant an immediate flat rate of one shilling per week increase on the war wage, and the immediate establishment of a strong representative committee, on which the miners would nominate their own representatives, to inquire into the matters raised, and to report as soon as possible.

These offers the miners rejected in open conference, and, on the advice of their executive, decided to take a ballot of all the federation members to decide whether a national strike should be called on March 15, to enforce their demands. At this point Mr. Lloyd George intervened with characteristic vigor, invited the miners' executive to meet him in Downing Street, laid the position before them as he saw it, and offered an inquiry into hours and wages, to be reported upon not later than March 21. The result of this was the appointment of the commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sankey. Few commissions worked so hard or so continuously. The most careful and exhaustive inquiry was made into the whole matter, and, punctually on the night of March 21, the coal commission issued its interim report.

There were, in fact, three reports, one signed by Mr. Justice Sankey and independent employers, another by the mine owners, and a third by the miners' representatives. Mr. Justice Sankey's report recommended seven hours of work underground instead of eight, from July 16, and six hours from July 21, 1921, subject to the economic position of the industry, and an increase of wages of two shillings per shift for colliery workers now under sliding scales, and an advance of one shilling for workers under sixteen. The mine owners' report recommended an increase of one shilling and sixpence a day in wages, and a reduction of working hours to seven; whilst the miners' representatives adhered to their original demands. The government accepted the Sankey report, and on the afternoon of the 22d, a statement to this effect was laid before the miners' conference.

Now a rejection of the government offer would have entailed the threatened strike, but the spirit of compromise was already well abroad, and the conference decided, by an overwhelming majority, to adjourn whilst their representatives endeavored to secure modifications of the government offer, and, meanwhile, to advise all the men to remain at work. The position was critical, but it was clear to those who had carefully followed the development of the issue that the most difficult turn in the road had been made. The government granted minor concessions, in a way which displayed the utmost desire to come to just terms, and Mr. Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, and Mr. Hodges, its secretary, issued a manifesto urging on the rank and file acceptance of the government's offer.

It is in this manifesto that the splendid common sense of the British workingman is so clearly vindicated. The miners had made their claim and pressed it. They had been met, not by rebuffs, but by an honest desire to settle along the lines of justice, and their leaders were prepared to recognize these facts. "The door has now been opened," the manifesto declared, "to enable the miners to pass through to an improved standard of life, both socially and industrially, in an ordered fashion, without having recourse to the arbitrament of social strife. In plain terms, the miners have already achieved, by public presentation of their case, a most definite step forward in

their history. A new era is opening. The status of the toilers in the mine is to be raised. The full demands of the men will be speedily met, provided no steps are taken now which would plunge the industry into chaos. The choice is between definite and systematic progress, and the dangers of social disorder." It is a plain and statesmanlike document, and the fact that the miners have accepted the view it advocates by 490,000 votes, as against 69,490, is eloquent testimony to the common sense of British labor, and a welcome indication of the rapid stabilization of the industrial situation.

Prohibition Enforcement Expected

EVEN an announcement apparently packed full of discouragement from a branch of the United States Government, the bureau of internal revenue, of the Treasury Department, concerning its authority to enforce the war-time prohibition law, and also with regard to the bureau's lack of available funds and of adequate personnel for the purpose, causes scarcely more than momentary uncertainty among those keenly interested in the law's enforcement. To the average citizen, since everybody has known, since March 4, that the Sixty-Fifth Congress did not have time to complete the legislation in preparation for special enforcement machinery, it is a bit perplexing that the internal revenue bureau should now suddenly discover its apparent inability to act in this capacity. All the more so since a representative of the bureau had recently given out a statement that its plans were nearly complete for taking up the work. However this may be, and some day it may be more clearly understood by the public, those experienced in the promotion of liquor law observance are somewhat accustomed to unexpected incidents and surprising turns in events, and have learned better than to be downhearted because of an occasional note of alarm. The thousands of citizens who wish to see the war-time prohibition law strictly applied beginning with July 1, according to the mandate of Congress, do not look for any fiasco in this important matter. If, as Mr. Glass, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Roper, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, seem to think, the duty of enforcing this statute does not rest upon the bureau mentioned, but devolves upon the federal district attorneys in the forty-eight states, the public still has a right to expect an effectual administration of the law, however the government may see fit to perform the work. Certain it is that the people look to the government in this matter, and that they have no idea of being disappointed. But the government, it would seem, ought not to allow the matter to drift, for presumably there is much for some one of its branches to do in preparation. It appears to be commonly assumed that the new Congress will be called into active service before long, but how much, if any, before July 1 no one now knows, and to suspend preparatory work until Congress meets would seem, to say the least, to be a mistake.

Should the liquor interests, however, see in this situation a prospect of any considerable volume of business for them, such a hope, like so many hopes they entertain, is certainly sure to be disappointed. For, as has just been pointed out by William H. Anderson, New York state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in discussing the subject with a representative of this paper, a number of formidable barriers stand in the way of such an outcome. In the first place, it does seem probable that Congress will be in session well before July 1, and an emergency enforcement act has already been drafted and reported favorably by the judiciary committees of both houses. Certainly pressure will be brought to bear if it is found necessary in order to insure prompt action when the session is opened. Then it is to be remembered that two-thirds of the states have absolute prohibition laws that are in force independent of national prohibition, while practically all the others forbid the sale of liquor except under a license or liquor tax certificate. After July 1 no new licenses can be issued, and the old ones become invalid, since no state can make the sale of liquor legal in the face of federal prohibition.

However the national government may conduct enforcement of the war-time prohibition law, until constitutional prohibition takes effect, next January, its agents will no doubt often need cooperation and assistance from state and local police, and such support should everywhere be ready, genuine, and energetic. Officials of the states, cities, and towns should recognize the responsibility of the community as a whole to work together for the effective maintenance of the statute, and the people generally should make it evident that, in pursuing such a course, the officials and agents directly concerned are backed by a public opinion that insists upon a high respect for the vitality, dignity, and integrity of the law which the people have so unitedly established.

Mr. Lloyd George's Defense

THE best commentary on Mr. Lloyd George's great speech in the British House of Commons, yesterday, wherein he defended the work of the Peace Conference in Paris, is undoubtedly the speech itself. Mr. Lloyd George is always at his best when on the defensive, and ever makes notable use of the threefold argument which is the right of a protagonist whose cause is just. Yesterday, he faced his critics squarely, and in his every sentence, as he rapped it out, there was a strangely overwhelming reserve of power.

"The situation is still full of perils for all countries. Those who are trying to do their best had better be let alone. No conference in history has been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude, and gravity." So, with almost brutal frankness, he put the issue, and, at once, went on to outline in vigorous strokes the tremendous task that had lain before the conference in Paris. The Congress of Vienna had lasted eleven months, and yet its task was almost insignificant, compared with what the present Peace Conference had done and had still to do. New states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some of them semi-independent. The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, each with a different point of view, and it required, at every turn, all the tact, patience, and skill that could be commanded

to prevent varying interests developing into conflicting interests. There were questions never heard of which imperiled the peace of Europe while the conference was sitting. Questions never heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied states, and there was a number of such questions. Added to all this, the conference had to shorten its labors, because, while it was trying to build, in many lands, the very foundation of society, society was "tumbling into dust."

And yet, in spite of all these difficulties and differences, the members of the conference had held together. "No body of men," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "worked harder or in better harmony than the peace conferees," and then he added, with one of those sharp thrusts, which his opponents have learned to dread, "As I doubt whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties. Stones were clattering on the roof and crashing through the windows, and wild men were screaming through the keyhole, whilst enormous issues depended on us, requiring calm deliberation."

It was, however, when he came to deal with the question of the special correspondent and the terrible misuse he has unquestionably, at times, made of his position and opportunities that Mr. Lloyd George reached the heights of scathing invective. "As for those," he said, "who attempted to sow dissensions, distrust, and suspicion between the nations whose cordiality and good will toward each other was essential, I cannot conceive of a worse crime at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together." And then he added, emphatically, "It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance. No one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe than President Wilson."

In the same quick, decisive way the British Premier covered many other points upon which the world is eagerly awaiting information. He spoke about Russia, where he deprecated further intervention, pleaded for patience, and, once and for all, laid the card that recognition of the Bolshevik régime was contemplated. He spoke of the indemnity Germany would be required to pay, insisted that every pledge he had given at the general election on this subject had been fulfilled, and then, when cheered ironically by the members of the House, who had sent him a now notorious telegram in Paris, demanding indemnities to the uttermost, he took up the challenge in the retort that the problem was not an easy one to settle, "not even by telegram."

Finally, after maintaining that the Allies wanted a peace that was just, not vindictive; after insisting solemnly that the danger before the world was of the world "going to pieces," a real danger, he said, for the "gaunt specter of hunger" was "stalking through the land," he added this appeal, "Do not soil this triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of mankind, but consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

On the Margin

IT was Bacon, beyond a doubt, who wrote down that "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." But it could hardly have been that Bacon ever found such evidence of his words having been taken with an approach to literalness as that which comes within the ken of anyone who has a mind to visit a great library of the present day and spend some half hours in browsing about the shelves and alcoves most frequented by readers. A person of literary trend may, indeed, have more than ordinary amusement in the business of pulling down the volumes that others have made free with, and flicking their leaves, for some indications of the kind and amount of their usage. He will have his agreeable surprises, perhaps; he may have more than one cynical assumption confirmed; and he will discover, after all, that, to a degree, books tell a story of their usage that is of interest wholly apart from the contents of the books themselves. It is not merely that the "New Fiction" shelves will dumbly point to the fact that the rank and file of library patrons include a tremendous number who find their affinity in novels; it is not only that the "Children's Books" press the juvenile favorites upon the visitor's attention by a distinguishing surcharge of grime and thumb prints, not to mention frayed bindings. These things are obvious. It is the subtler record that makes the quest worth while; say, for example, the occasional marginal notation, criticism, or cross-reference. Therein the reader stands revealed, and the book of the well-annotated margins brings down to us not only the gist and drift of an author, but a joint product. In it, readers and author combine.

Just why a library reader should fill book margins with his annotations is always more or less of a mystery. He has excuse enough, one might say, when his notes aim to correct a printer's error, or an obvious mistake in the text. Here an over-ready correction might seem to betoken some willingness to make a vulgar display of knowledge; but then comes the saving fact that the correction is made anonymously, and therefore, if authoritative, must after all have its motive in sheer altruism. There would seem to be less excuse for disputatious entries. In fact, to the casual reader, that even one who went so far as to chew and digest a book should care to stop in the process, take up his pencil, and engage in controversy with the author to the extent even of a swift and caustic sentence or two in the margin, is a thing incomprehensible. The author will never reply, of course; for authors do not frequent the great libraries to read over their own books, noting how they have been popularly received and what people write in margins. (Though such a procedure might be worth an author's while, at that.) A marginal note that suggests comparison of an adjacent passage with some other, more remote, may be welcome enough; it may perhaps be classed with the altruistic correction mentioned a moment ago. But what shall be said of the comment or criticism that comes blurring out from the margin of some well-known and well-loved text like the fatuous interruption of some third party in the properly balanced conversation of two friends? For such a gratuity no subsequent reader is likely to give thanks; rather he will hardly re-

press his disgust that another should so flaunt his views or his feelings, as it were, in the face of the public. True, the public may become aware of them only one at a time, and then in the seclusion of a library alcove, but notes in margins stand for all time, before all men; at least, until some irate reader gives them a conclusive negation by means of a rubber eraser.

Probably an investigator should make some allowance for the marginal annotations to be found in college and university libraries. Too often these are sporadic. When the annotated volumes turn out to have been written by faculty men, who have profited and delighted by requiring them as special reading for the students in their courses, one can forgive the students for taking the only safe revenge. To write the word "Rot!" beside a professor's favorite philosophical pronouncement is like a stone feebly thrown from a safe distance. It does not hit its mark, but it relieves the thrower's feelings.

After all, perhaps some such statement is the explanation for margin marks of every sort. In one way or another, they relieve somebody's feelings. Your true-born annotator, perhaps, feels himself in such intimate relation with the author of the book in hand that each different shading of ideas must perforce have its record then and there. In all charity, let us say, he should be set down not so much as craving vulgar display of his own peculiar views and sentiments before the few or many readers who, all unknown, shall follow after him, as craving only self-expression. Let him have it, then, so long as pencils are ready and margins endure. There is this for recompense, at all events: so long as the annotator flourishes, books may tell a double story, with amusement if not profit to all who have a mind to read.

Notes and Comments

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, has received the grateful acknowledgments of its only honorary member in London, the King, for its resolutions of congratulation on the outcome of the war. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, although no longer composed of warriors in the field, is the oldest band of citizen-soldiers in America, having been in continuous existence since a charter was granted to "The Artillery Company" in 1638. Later it was called "The Great Artillery," and in 1720 it felt ancient and honorable enough to adopt the present title. Yearly it holds a drum-head election of officers, after the ancient and honorable fashion, on Boston Common, and once it sailed to England and visited the even older Honourable Artillery Company of London, which it rather regards as a lively ancestor.

MIMI PINSON, with the coming of spring, is clamoring for the "bateaux-mouches" which used to take her, when the sun was warm, to pick violets and anemones in the woods far away from Paris town. Where are the "hirondelles" of the Seine? Who knows? Perhaps as far afield as the penny steamers of the sister river across the English Channel. The Thames boats and the Seine boats were mobilized very early in the war. Mimi Pinson knows something about that, but she also knows the war is over, and is not consoled. She sees Easter approaching, and the buds on the chestnuts swelling, and she thinks Dimanche is something of a farce if she can't flit away into the company of the flowers and the birds.

A FEW random pages from the essays of Montaigne are not to be despised in the fuss and fume of this hour. Montaigne would sympathize with the age, for in his own he beheld a crumbling of the world, both within and without Christendom. In Greek, on the floor of his chateau in Périgord, was written: "It is not so much events which torment men but the opinion which they hold concerning them." Being a philosopher, he found some comfort in "the plain menace of change and ruin" which he saw everywhere. Its very extremity had its compensations. For, said he, where everything falls, nothing falls—conformity is a quality inimical to dissolution. Wisdom is like the moon, always serene. He found her also, unlike the moon, always at hand. For Montaigne was a Frenchman of the old school, a lover of that excellent quality, la mesure.

IF MEMORY serves, it was an English sojourner in Boston, U. S. A., who, after testing the attitude of mind of the natives of his time, exclaimed, "Why, Liberty is in the very air they breathe!" He was right; but it takes the South Americans to put the modern idea of liberty into crisp, round sentences. Take an example from an anarchistic Argentine newspaper, recently translated as evidence of the present revolutionary trend in Argentina: "We wish to abolish radically the dominance and exploitation of man by man. We wish that men, made brothers by a solidarity of conscience and spirit, shall all cooperate voluntarily for the benefit of all." Here is the gist of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence. There is, of course, more to the Argentine statement. The rest might be passed as mere detail if it did not, unfortunately, append anarchy, and war against all government, as the proper method of securing liberty, thus identifying this liberty with disunion, and stamping it as un-American. American liberty is, to be sure, found in the "cooperation of all for the benefit of all," but its method is discovered in Webster's famous phrase, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!"

AN OBSERVER of sectional peculiarities of speech in the United States says that men who live in Maine, when they speak of that northeastern corner of the Nation, almost invariably refer to it in full as "the State of Maine." The explanation is offered that this section of the country was so long a part of Massachusetts that, when it was separated and admitted to the Union, local pride led the inhabitants to emphasize the change by saying state as well as Maine, and local habit has continued the practice and made it permanent. Originally termed "the Province of Countie of Mayne," in a charter granted by Charles I in 1639, it was acquired by its neighbor, Massachusetts, fifty-two years later, and became the separate State of Maine only in 1820.